

No 61,522

THE TIMES  
Tomorrow

In some parts of Britain, doctors are counselling couples on how to have healthy babies, but can wholesome food and exercise really make a difference? The Wednesday Page investigates. Also Joanna Lumley reflects on her non-dairy and The Times Cook advises: start the day with a kipper.

On the Spectrum Page, Caroline Moorehead examines what is being done to cope with the recent alarming growth of drug addiction in Britain.

## Shultz no nearer a solution

After a week of his delicate Middle East peace mission, Mr George Shultz, US Secretary of State, finds he has removed none of the major obstacles holding up a withdrawal from Lebanon. His team is also embarrassed at Israeli press claims that America may hold back jet fighter technical know-how.

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## TUC enters poll battle

TUC leaders have entered the election battle with an onslaught on the Government for "misleading" voters about the "true" and "false" nature of the trade unions.

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## Walesa anger

Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the outlawed Solidarity organization, condemned police violence during the May Day riots in Poland and said such methods would lead to pro-Solidarity demonstrators retaliating with force.

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## Police Bill plea

Leading British directors in the theatre, films, television and radio, have asked the Home Secretary to amend the police Bill, fearing possible seizure of material which could disrupt production.

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## Doubt over sub

A Norwegian admiral expressed doubts about the existence of a mystery submarine at which missiles and depth charges were fired during the weekend. No vessel could have withstood such an attack, he said.

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## Thank God it's only one day off



## Holiday appeal

Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the English Tourist Board, has suggested that the three spring Bank holidays should be moved to the summer to increase the chances of some sunshine.

Back Page

## Maxwell firm

Robert Maxwell said he would go ahead with his scheme to merge Oxford United and Reading, despite Oxford council's offer of a site for a £6m sports complex.

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Computer Horizons: A new system for Trinity House: How to introduce a computer to your workforce: Robots with "eyes".

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Leader page 13  
Letters: On Alliance leadership, from Mr Bogdanor; independent schools, from Mr S. M. Andrews; breath-tests, from Mr V. J. Emerson and Mr M. D. J. Isaacs.

Leading articles: General Election date: Police Bill. Features, pages 8, 9, 11. Anthony Lewis on the problem of El Salvador; W. J. Burroughs examines that familiar British topic, the weather. Spectrum: Heroin - harvesting the flowers of evil. Fashion: Back to the bustle.

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Professor Tom Harris. Professor W. H. J. Childs.

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## CND prepares action against cruise companies

By Nicholas Timmins

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) is to extend its programme of non-violent direct action to companies involved in cruise missile projects and, through the National Savings Bank, to the Government.

The CND council has approved a programme aimed at Tarmac, the builders of the cruise missile silos at Greenham Common, Berkshire, and at MAN-VW, the West German company that is manufacturing the launch vehicles for the missiles.

On a slightly longer time scale it is planning to encourage supporters to withdraw their money from the National Savings Bank in a given period, say a week, to make a financial protest to the Government.

The CND is anxious to broaden its non-violent direct action so that, as well as its blockading tactics, which run the risk of legal action, it will include actions involving less risk for those taking part.

The immediate target is likely to be Tarmac, one of Britain's largest private house-builders, a large contractor for motorways and other public works projects, and a key supplier of building materials, including some sold in do-it-yourself shops.

The tactics will range from local groups trying to persuade others among Britain's 154, mainly Labour, nuclear-free zones to follow the London Borough of Southwark in blocking Tarmac as a contractor, or selling any shares they have, to coordinated phone-ins and letter-writing campaigns to Tarmac and its subsidiaries, as well as local pickets and demonstrations.

Campaign, the CND's newsletter, suggests that groups might buy shares in companies and use their annual general meetings to raise the nuclear weapons issues. It says advice

has been sent to local groups identifying companies in their areas that are thought to have links with Tarmac.

The tactics being adopted are similar to those used in the 1970s by the anti-apartheid movement against Barclays Bank and other businesses involved in South Africa.

Local groups are being advised to try to persuade companies of their point of view before taking action.

Miss Christine Kings, the CND's campaigns organizer, said that the CND would be in touch with West German peace groups about MAN-VW, a manufacturer of lorries, vans and buses.

"We believe that the launchers could be brought in within the next month or two," she said. "There will be direct action against the launchers themselves by blockading roads, and that kind of thing and we are thinking of publishing 'Wanted' posters with a picture of the launchers."

According to the Campaign, MAN-VW has about 120 distributors in Britain and similar action to that planned against Tarmac and its subsidiaries may be planned against them.

Action aimed at the Government's National Savings Bank was likely to take longer to organize, Miss Kings said, and the possibility of asking a bank to open a "peace account" for people to transfer their money into, was being considered.

At the weekend the CND executive gave its final approval to the Christian CND event planned for Pentecost at the USAF F1-11 base at Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire. It is planned to hold a festival over the May 21-23 period and a Christian service, to which United States servicemen will be invited, with some action, possibly a blockade, on the Monday.

## Irving's backing for diaries welcomed

By Our Foreign Staff

Stern, the West German magazine which is publishing the Hitler diaries, yesterday welcomed the disclosure that Mr David Irving, a leading critic of their authenticity, had now changed his mind.

A spokesman for the magazine in Hamburg, which begins serialization of the diaries later this week said that Mr Irving's announcement during the weekend that the balance had tipped in favour of the authenticity of the diaries was "good fortune". Mr Irving changed his views after meetings in Germany last week with the staff of the magazine, including the editor, Herr Pieter Koch, and Herr Gerd Heidemann, who discovered the diaries. He was able to examine some of the documents.

Speaking in London, Mr Irving said that he would be publishing the diaries of Dr Theodore Morell, Hitler's physician until the last days of his life in the Berlin bunker. In these documents, which Mr Irving said he had found in the Washington archives in the United States, it was revealed

that Hitler was suffering from Parkinson's disease.

"People suffering from Parkinsonism tend to write smaller as they go along a page and they slope the lines downwards", Mr Irving said.

"Stern magazine showed me an entry in the diaries dated April 16, 1945, and the signs were there. The writing was sloping downwards regardless of the page rulings, and the script got smaller from left to right. I do not think a forger could possibly have known this."

Mr Irving said that he believed the balance had tipped in favour of authenticity. "The Parkinsonism was really the clinching point."

He stands by his assertion, however, that among the documents are some forged papers. And he does not believe that the documents were rescued from a crashed aircraft in what is now East Germany, as Stern has claimed.

He believes they have come to light from a network of ex-fascists or former SS officers still living in Germany.



Champion again: Steve Davis holding the cup aloft after regaining the world professional snooker title in a one-sided final which ended at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, yesterday. He beat Cliff Thorburn, of Canada, another former champion, by 18 frames

to six in a match which could have lasted 35 frames. Thorburn, who showed clear evidence of mental and physical strain at the end, had heard during his semi-final that his wife, who had been expecting a baby in October, had suffered a miscarriage. Report, page 24

## Rescuer dies saving injured climber

By Ronald Faux

A member of a mountain rescue team died at the weekend sheltering an injured climber with his own body in a rock fall on the Brecon Beacons.

Michael Rudall, aged 38, a member of Bridgend Mountain Rescue Team, had gone to the rescue of two Venture Scouts who had fallen on the steep north slope of Pen Y Fan, 2,900 feet high and the highest point of the Beacons. Police said that the weather during the rescue was atrocious with strong, cold winds, poor visibility and snow on the high ground.

In the past five years a number of hill walkers and three soldiers of the SAS Regiment on exercise had died in the area, caught out by the severe conditions.

The accident happened when three Venture Scouts from Sutton Coldfield in Birmingham became separated from their main group in the bad weather on Sunday afternoon. They were members of a group of 24 scouts on a route-finding exercise.

Martin Leather, aged 16, of Carwath Road and Peter Hughes, aged 17, of Monmouth Drive, both Sutton Coldfield, were said to have fallen 300ft down a steep slope. A third scout, Anthony Hill, aged 19, of Coppice View Road, Sutton Coldfield, was with them as conditions on the mountain deteriorated severely. In spite of leg injuries suffered in the fall, Mr Hughes went for help.

Rescue coordinators eventually called in six rescue teams with 72 men and an RAF helicopter. They fought for 12 hours to bring the injured down to a point where they could be flown to hospital. The body of

Mr Rudall, who was married with an eight-year-old daughter, was brought down the mountain yesterday. Police were trying to contact his parents, who are believed to be on holiday in Germany.

First reports said that Mr Rudall and Mr Daryl Campling, aged 27, an experienced climber who had volunteered to help in the rescue, were the first to reach the two scouts. They were helping them to safety when a rock fall on the mountainside suddenly showered down on them.

Mr Rudall sheltered Martin Leather with his body. He and Mr Campling were both hit by rocks. Mr Peter Hazeldine of Talbot Green, Pontypridd, another mountain rescue team member and Mr Hill, were both treated in hospital for exposure. The winchman of the RAF helicopter said the alight had taken 12 hours to complete because of the bad weather. "It is not uncommon in the Beacons even in May and the mountain rescue teams did a great job," he said.

A senior police officer at Brecon said yesterday: "It was not a fit place for children. Conditions up there were atrocious with very bad visibility and gusting winds. It is not against the law and we cannot stop people going there but the experienced teams who know the area have their own feelings about the sense of it."

He said the group of Venture Scouts involved in the accident had not reported their proposed route and estimated time of arrival back to the police before venturing out.

Continued on back page, col 2

## Strauss seeks changes in Kohl policy speech

Bonn (Reuters) - Herr Franz Josef Strauss said yesterday that he wanted changes in an important policy speech to be made by Chancellor Helmut Kohl before the Bundestag tomorrow.

Herr Strauss made his demand after summoning Cabinet ministers from his Christian Social Union (CSU) party, which is engaged in a bitter row over foreign policy with the Liberal Free Democrats (FDP) in Herr Kohl's coalition Government.

Herr Strauss told reporters the changes he wanted were "not dramatic", but declined to give details. He added that, in general, his party's point of view was reflected in the speech.

The dispute has come to a head following the death last month of West German, Rudolf Burker, aged 46, while he was being interrogated by East German frontier police.

Marks on his head and neck led to a press campaign alleging Communist brutality. Herr Strauss called the Burker affair a murder case and has used it to back his demands for tougher West German policies towards the Eastern bloc.

## Whitelaw must go, says Bow Group

By Our Political Reporter

The Prime Minister has been urged by the Bow Group to replace Mr William Whitelaw as Home Secretary with a more "abrasive" personality.

A highly critical assessment of Mr Whitelaw's performance at the Home Office in *Crossbow*, the journal of the Conservative group, says that one of the Government's greatest failures has been its record on law and order. It blames the Home Secretary for failing "to get on top of his department".

The attack, in a leading article headed "Mr Whitelaw's failings", is an echo of the discontent felt for some time in Conservative right wing circles about the Government's response to rising crime figures, and highlights the dilemma that will face Mrs Margaret Thatcher if she wins a second term.

In that event she will be under strong pressure from the right to replace Mr Whitelaw with a hardliner, and Mr Norman Tebbit is spoken of as the most likely candidate.

But Mr Whitelaw, who has been one of Mrs Thatcher's loyal ministers in spite of his doubts about economic strategy, would be opposed to having Mr Tebbit as his successor. It would be hard for the Prime Minister to ignore his opinion.

The Bow Group article contrasts Mr Whitelaw's record with the views he expressed as shadow Home Secretary under the Labour Government. He stated then: "A government that cannot protect its own citizens from attack in the streets of its towns and cities, that cannot protect property from damage or intrusion has failed to live up to the basic duties of government."

Continued on back page, col 5

## Foot refuses to adopt low election profile

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Michael Foot has made plain his determination to lead the Labour Party from the front during the general election campaign, despite his low personal rating in the opinion polls.

Suggestions have been growing that Mr Denis Healey, Labour's deputy leader, whose greater electoral popularity is acknowledged within the party, could be expected to take a more prominent role during the campaign than is normally associated with his post.

That is not discounted, but it has become clear that such a decision will not be at the expense of Mr Foot adopting a lower profile. He has taken on a heavy programme of speaking engagements and radio and television interviews, over the next few weeks and, having overruled the opposition of some of his advisers and members of the Shadow Cabinet, will appear on *Question Time*, the BBC current affairs programme, on Thursday with Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, and Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence.

Some of Mr Foot's closest confidants have argued with him that, in the same way that Mrs Margaret Thatcher has refused to appear in a televised debate with him during the election campaign, he, for presentational reasons should not be seen to be debating with less senior figures. They argued that he risked undermining the authority of his post as leader of the Opposition.

But Mr Foot refused to be moved, believing that, with the odds in favour of a June election, he should take every opportunity available to win votes and press home the message that Labour is prepared whenever the poll is called.

He is also to give interviews to Radio Luxembourg, to Independent Radio News (on

Friday), and next Monday he is due to appear on *Panorama*, the television programme on BBC 1.

Organizers of the joint meeting at Kingston upon Thames at the weekend between Labour's National Executive Committee and Trade Unions for a Labour Victory (TULV) are hoping that it too will convey to the public firm evidence of Labour's readiness for the election and confidence in the outcome.

Mr Foot and Mr David Basnett, chairman of the TULV, will open the first session on Friday afternoon. Mr Healey, at Mr Foot's suggestion, will open the second session, which will be about the campaign and will include an analysis prepared by party experts of the previous day's local election results and their implications for general election strategy.

Labour leaders now firmly expect the election to be in June and already half of the money in its election chest, about £600,000, is spoken for - £200,000 for the present advertising campaign and £100,000 for a special effort in the marginal constituencies.

Pre-election sparring between the parties continued over the holiday weekend. Yesterday Dr David Owen, the SDP's deputy leader, mocked suggestions that the Tories would reform the rating system after the election. "One of the fine old traditions of British general elections is Mrs Thatcher's plastic disposable promise to reform the rates," he said.

Shopkeepers were instructed by their delegates at the annual conference of the National Association of Shopkeepers in Blackpool yesterday not to vote at the general election unless Mrs Thatcher promises to reform the rating system (the Press Association reports).

Leading article, page 13

## Livingstone the bogeyman

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

Although there are no elections in London on Thursday, Mr Ken Livingstone of the Greater London Council is much in evidence - as a bogeyman.

In Labour-controlled cities from Bristol to Manchester the opposition is claiming that if returned to power, moderate Labour councillors will be replaced by Livingstone clones, now waiting conspiratorially in the wings. That is an exaggeration, yet in some cities the Labour Party's ideological divides have undoubtedly spilled over into local government.

In Manchester interest focuses not on the outcome of the election - Labour will remain firmly in control - but on the left-right balance that emerges

among the new Labour group that will meet for the first time on Friday. In Liverpool, Sir Trevor Jones, the Liberal leader, claims the poll is a fight between Liberals and Militant Tendency.

Elsewhere the big city-Labour parties are less troubled. "We have had no defectors, no expulsions, merely vigorous debate," Mr Patrick Doyle, leader of Hull City Council said. There, and in such cities as Nottingham and Sheffield, ruling Labour councillors are asking for, and are likely to get, what Mr Doyle called "endorsement of Labour rule in a major city; the successful working of socialism in a municipality".

Labour organizers are confident that their dominance of the metropolitan areas of England and Wales outside London will not be diminished, a supposition which points to the increasing geographical concentration of Labour's electoral strength.

"Looking at the Sheffield results would not be very productive for Mrs Thatcher," Mr David Blunkett, the council leader said, "unless we did very badly". That is not expected. On the contrary, Labour expects marginal improvements in its impregnable position.

Labour in Cardiff is less sanguine. Privately, party officials see the city elections as a sharp test of its strength in South Wales, for there are fewer solid Labour seats because of boundary alterations.

## Tuite loses appeal in Dublin

Gerard Anthony Tuite, the IRA man who escaped from Brixton prison in December, 1980, lost his appeal in Dublin against conviction for a terrorist offence in London.

The republic's Court of Criminal Appeal also refused Tuite permission to appeal to the Supreme Court.

The decision effectively means that the law under which Tuite became the first person to be convicted in the Irish Republic for a terrorist offence in England has been further reinforced.

Judges have now decided the republic can no longer be used as a haven by Irish terrorists on the run from British police.

According to lawyers, the way is clear for further prosecutions in the republic of Irish citizens sought for similar offences anywhere in Britain.

Tuite, from Mount Nugent, Co Cavan, is serving 10 years in the top-security Forlaoise prison. The 27-year-old IRA leader had challenged his conviction on seven grounds, including the argument that the special criminal court, which sat without a jury, jurisdiction to try him for offences committed outside the republic.

He was convicted on a charge of possessing explosives at a flat at Trafalgar Road, Greenwich, South London with intent to endanger life and property between July, 1978, and March, 1979.

While in custody awaiting trial at the Central Criminal Court he escaped from Brixton prison. He was recaptured in March last year by Irish detectives in a flat in Drogheda, Co Louth.

## Argentine 'victory' pledge

Buenos Aires (AP, AFP) - In land and sea ceremonies Argentines yesterday marked the first anniversary of the sinking of the cruiser General Belgrano, torpedoed by a British submarine with the loss of 321 men in the Falklands war.

Admiral Rubén Franco, Commander of the Navy, promised to "offer our triumph on the day of final victory" to those who died onboard the General Belgrano. "This is our goal and we will not falter until it is obtained. We will not forget that the British usurper sought the support of its powerful ally in order to win," he added in a reference to US backing of the British in the war.

Ceremonies marking the General Belgrano's sinking were scheduled to take place at the spot where the cruiser went down after being hit by two torpedoes fired by the British nuclear submarine Conqueror. Commemorative masses were held at Roman Catholic churches and military chapels.

The Argentine navy sent the pilot ship Somellera to the area with floral wreaths to be thrown on the water. An Air Force Hercules C130 also was scheduled to fly over the spot, dropping floral tributes. A similar ceremony was planned on board the Argentine mer-



Tribute's organizer: Señor Osvaldo Destefanis, going on board the Lago Lacar in Buenos Aires harbour.

chant ship Lago Lacar, steaming south with 30 relatives of Argentine war dead on board.

The Lago Lacar, which left Buenos Aires on Saturday on a trip sponsored by the Centre of Volunteers for the Fatherland, had originally planned to attempt to visit Argentine graves in the Falklands in defiance of the British authorities. The Argentine military junta forbade the visit to the islands on Friday, but invited

the Lago Lacar to take part in ceremonies honouring the dead on board the Belgrano.

The organizer of the trip, Señor Osvaldo Destefanis, said on Sunday that he had sent messages to several governments, asking that they mediate with Mrs Margaret Thatcher "so that she will change her inhumanitarian and irrational attitude" and allow the relatives to visit the graves.

Bluff Cove inquiry call, page 3

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## Man, 25, is accused of killing girl

A man aged 25 was charged last night with the murder of Suzanne Thacher, aged 18, whose naked and battered body was found yesterday in the grounds of Cirencester Park, Gloucestershire.

A patrolling deer warden found the body of Miss Thacher. Det Chief Supt Frank Coombs, of the county police, said that she had been strangled.

Miss Thacher, from Blaenau Ffestiniog, Gwynedd, was a groom to Mr Christopher Marson, a farmer from Fairwood, Swansea, whose family was competing at the Amberley Horse Show at Cirencester Park. Capt Mark Phillips was one of the competitors.

Miss Thacher's body was found a few yards from the main arena and the caravan where she was staying.

## Timex sit-in ultimatum

The management of Timex has told the 450 workers involved in a four-week occupation at its factory in Milton, Dundee, that they will be dismissed today unless they indicate that they are prepared to end the occupation.

A spokesman for the workers' committee said there was still solid support for the occupation and a solution could be reached only if the management withdrew notice of compulsory redundancies and considered restarting watch manufacture.

## Greenpeace in whale protest

Whale and dolphin shows have been interrupted at Windsor Safari Park and Brighton Aquarium in holiday protests which launched a 1983 Greenpeace campaign against the capture, trade and display of wild whales and dolphins.

Protesters with banners asked the audiences to boycott the performances. At Clacton Pier on Saturday, 200 demonstrators picketed a killer whale show before marching through the town.

## Caning criticism for Government

The National Union of Teachers accused the Government yesterday of acting frivolously and indecisively over whether caning in schools should continue.

The criticism from Mr Fred Jarvis, the union's general secretary, came as his union published a working party report that sets out advice to the union's 240,000 members on alternatives to caning.

## Protest over aid for marchers

The governors of Ullswater High School, Penrith, have protested to Mr William Whitelaw, the local MP, over a decision by Cumbria's education committee to allow the 70 unemployed walkers on the People's March for Jobs to stay at the school last night.

The walkers, whose march is organized by the TUC, had come 20 miles yesterday from Carlisle.

## 'Cheap TV for the frightened'

Pensioners who are in effect housebound because they are afraid of being robbed in the street should get cheaper television licences, Miss Betty Millard, president of the National Federation of Old Age Pensioners' Associations said in Llandudno yesterday.

Television was not a luxury for such people, she told the federation's conference. "Many thousands of our elderly are being made housebound not because of physical disability but because of the breakdown of law and order."

## Victim clubbed

Mr Fred Honour, a betting shop owner, was clubbed with an iron bar by two masked raiders who burst into his shop in Eastfield Road, Burnham, near Slough, yesterday.

The letter, signed by Mr Piers Haggard, the guild's chairman, goes on: "There are circumstances where the benefit to the public of the production of films, plays and programmes, whether fictional or documentary, about sensitive or controversial matters, outweighs the value to an investigation, or to a court of information sought under a search warrant."

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"We feel that this public interest is not protected under the Bill as drafted."

# TUC enters election fray with attack on Prime Minister

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

TUC leaders started their electioneering last night with a preemptive propaganda strike on the subject of trade union democracy. They intend to persuade voters that the Government has got it all wrong about the unions. In a fierce political onslaught on the Prime Minister, the unions said: "Every one of us has fewer rights and much less economic security than we had when Mrs Thatcher came to power in 1979."

The attack is made in a 25,000-word publicity pamphlet, *Hands Up For Democracy*, which indicts the Cabinet for misleading the electorate about the true nature and role of the unions. In a foreword, Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, says: "I get angry when I hear some of the misrepresentations about the work done by British unions."

The document insists that the unions do not just represent the people of Britain. "They are the people of Britain. So when Mrs Thatcher and Mr Tebbit attack the unions, they are not attacking the unions, they are attacking a go at some evil abstraction, some secret conspiracy. They

are attacking the British people." The TUC insists that it is not trying to whitewash the trade union movement. "Unions are not perfect organizations, that men and women have fashioned never are," it concedes. "Not even governments. When over 10 million people come together, inevitably they will occasionally show some weaknesses and frailties as well as strengths."

The pamphlet describes in detail the work that the unions do in improving conditions of employment and the social life of Britain, and argues that unions are the way that ordinary people try to claim for themselves some power over the decisions that shape their lives.

In a clear attempt to offset the impact of proposals for reform canvassed by the Secretary of State for Employment in his recent Green Paper, the TUC says: "Mr Tebbit wants to put the unions into a strait-jacket. He seems to think that postal ballots for senior posts are the only 'pure' form of democracy. But Mr Tebbit isn't elected that way. He owes his position as Secretary of State for Employment to a decision

by the Prime Minister. And he was elected MP for Chingford, not by postal ballot - people had to go to the polling booths and vote for him (or one of his opponents)."

"Why should unions be different? Why should the various democratic systems - postal ballots, voting at work, voting at union branches - which unions have developed all be reduced to one system? Is it because he believes that a voting paper filled in over the breakfast table and a copy of that morning's paper will favour the candidates he would like to see elected?"

The TUC document examines the level of democracy in other institutions, and finds they are less democratic than the union movement. Company meetings of shareholders give "precious little" access to decision making. "Mr Tebbit is fond of deriding union car park meetings, but does he really hold up shareholders' meetings which could sometimes almost be held in a phone box, as a paragon of democracy for the trade union movement to emulate? On the Tebbit scale, or any other scale, companies must rate as extremely poor democrats."

## Tilbury dock strike inquiry to reconvene

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The inquiry into the eight-week strike by Tilbury dockers is reconvening today in an attempt to complete hearings before a mass meeting on Thursday.

It had been hoped that the committee under Professor Sir John Wood would have finished taking evidence last Friday. But it was decided that more material was needed.

Sir John will now probably have to work through tonight to complete his report in time. The findings of which will not be binding.

The strike by 2,300 dockers is over parity with clerks and has been according to Mr John Black, chief executive of the Port of London Authority, a commercial catastrophe.

In a letter to employees, Mr Black wrote that berths would have to be closed and jobs lost because of the stoppage, even if the men went back to work at the end of the week.

The industrial action has cost the authority about £5m, according to Mr Black, thus wiping out a budgeted surplus this year of around £2m to £3m.

But the impact of Mr Black's warnings about job losses may have been blunted by the fact that more than 900 of the 4,000 dockers employed by the authority and private riverside companies have already opted

for £22,500 lump sum payments.

A compromise proposal recommended by shop stewards to a mass meeting on April 7 was rejected. Many workers have indicated they would be prepared to accept a "phasing in" of postal ballots for senior posts are the only "pure" form of democracy. But Mr Tebbit isn't elected that way. He owes his position as Secretary of State for Employment to a decision

**Ford threat lifted**  
The threat of a strike at Ford's Halewood plant over the introduction of what unions call "Japanese-style" efficiency plans has been lifted.

Senior management and union conveners are due to hold separate meetings today to consider the remaining points of disagreement.

Ford's national joint negotiating committee agreed on Friday to set up a working party to investigate the introduction of the new methods at the Merseyside works. Industrial action was to be taken from May 13, the planned date for their introduction.

## Hospital fire

Twenty-three patients were removed from a ward at the Abraham Cowley hospital, Chertsey, in Surrey, yesterday when fire broke out.



Holiday drive: Some of the entrants in the Old Commercial Vehicles Rally which was held in Battersea Park, London, yesterday. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

# Theatre directors join police Bill protest

By Christopher Warman

Leading directors in British theatre, films, television and radio have written to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, urging changes in the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill which they claim gives the police blanket powers to seize film, tapes and other material without necessary safeguards.

They are particularly concerned about the power of search included in the Bill, which is now entering its report stage in the Commons, and have added their voice to other groups, including doctors and journalists, who sought changes in the Bill.

The letter to Mr Whitelaw comes from the recently formed Directors Guild of Great Britain, whose 200 members include Sir Richard Attenborough, Michael Winner, John Schlesinger, Harold Pinter, Michael Bogdanov and Philip Saville.

They argue that the Bill

contains powers which would threaten the production of well-researched films, programmes or plays on contentious themes, whether fictional and documentary or journalistic and journalistic. Any search or seizure of material would be disruptive to production and in some cases could halt a production with disastrous financial consequences, they say.

Their letter, signed by Mr Piers Haggard, the guild's chairman, goes on: "There are circumstances where the benefit to the public of the production of films, plays and programmes, whether fictional or documentary, about sensitive or controversial matters, outweighs the value to an investigation, or to a court of information sought under a search warrant."

"We feel that this public interest is not protected under the Bill as drafted."

Comparing their position with that of journalists, who have won concessions under the Bill, the directors say that the right to a search warrant for confidential items would render the investigative side of their work impossible.

They claim in addition that a search warrant for non-confidential information could be obtained without notice of the application, or being given a chance to put their case, and without the opportunity of an appeal.

"The existence of such ill-defined power without efficient and effective safeguards will create a climate of rumour and suspicion. It will have a deleterious effect on the relationship between our members and the police," the guild argues.

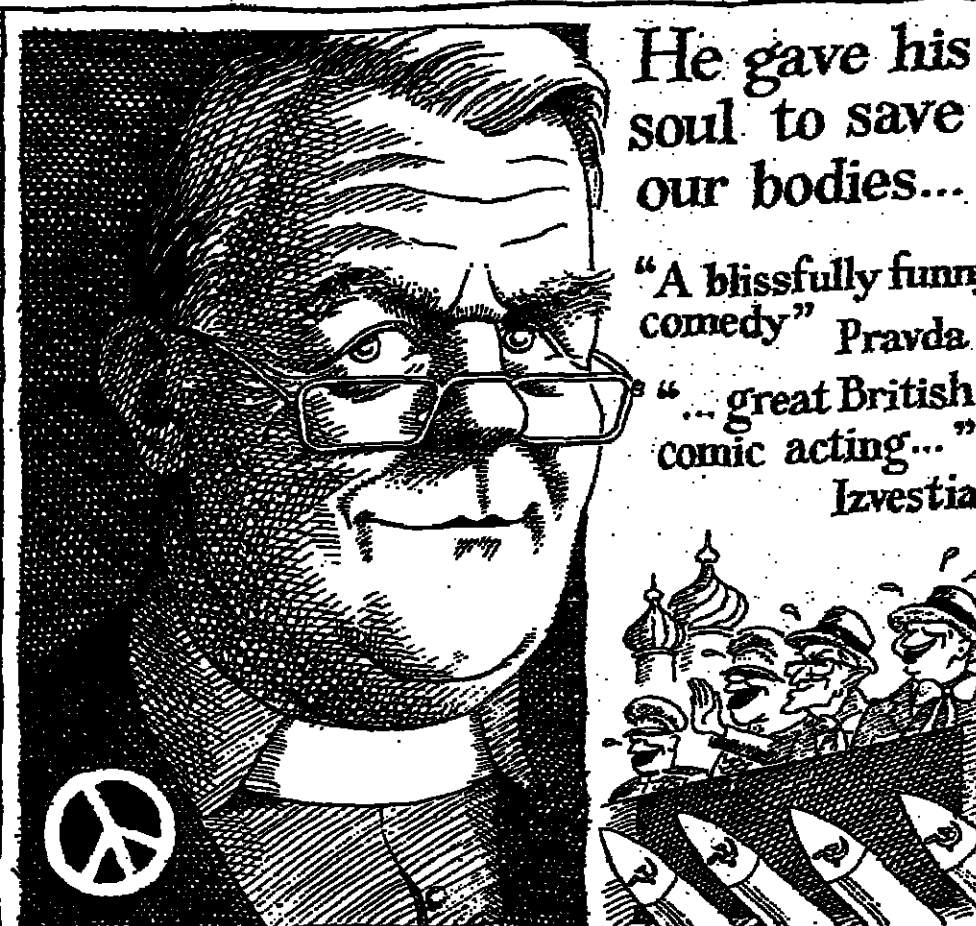
Asking Mr Whitelaw to amend the Bill, the guild seeks a right of representation and appeal, a clear definition of what evidence can be seized

and a list of the specific offences to which it must relate.

Combs, Sikh bangles, nail scissors and a spanner from a bicycle repair kit have all at some time been labelled as "offensive weapons", the National Association of Probation Officers says today in an attack on the Bill's proposed powers of search by the police (Our Home Affairs Correspondent writes).

Unless Mr Whitelaw amends it, the association says, the Bill will further harm relations between the police and the community. Although every citizen will be liable to be stopped and searched, past experience suggests that certain groups of young people will bear the brunt of regular checks. The association believes that this will lead to a strong sense of discrimination.

Leading article, page 13



He gave his soul to save our bodies...

"A blissfully funny comedy" Pravda

"... great British comic acting..." Izvestia

# The Missionary

Peter Brooks

## GLC grants favour Labour boroughs

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

Nearly one in eight of the payments made during 1982-83 under the Greater London Council's programme for local groups has gone to organizations based in Islington. Groups in the 10 Labour-controlled inner London boroughs, plus Haringey and Brent, received almost two thirds of the money.

Only a fraction of the £17m distributed by the GLC since last April appears to have gone to such outer Conservative-controlled areas as Redbridge, Havering, Bromley, Berksley, Kingston, Richmond, Harrow and Merton. The share of grants going to the three Conservative inner-London boroughs of Westminster, Wandsworth and Kensington is only slightly more than Islington's share alone.

An analysis by *The Times* of 563 of the 1,000 grants made during 1982-83 identified 431 grants to organizations with a known address or area of operations. About 66 per cent went to Islington, Camden, Lambeth, Lewisham, Greenwich, Hackney, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Brent or Haringey, the outer London Labour boroughs received 18 per cent, the outer London Conservative boroughs 13 per cent and the three inner Conservative boroughs 14 per cent.

Most favoured after Islington

## 'Vandalism to ignore private care'

By Our Social Services Correspondent

It would be an "act of social vandalism" for any government to turn its back on private and voluntary health care, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, says today in *Crusader*, the journal of the Bow Group.

Help is given by families and neighbours on a scale which no amount of national or local organization could ever provide, he writes. No sensible government should ever try to interfere with that. "Nor should any sensible government seek to do other than encourage the magnificent range of voluntary and private organizations in this country."

It is absurd for the Labour party to argue that only the Government could or should be allowed to provide any kind of health care, Mr Fowler writes. "It is contrary to the interests of the patient because it deliberately rejects a valuable source of health care. For our part we welcome every contribution to the sum of patient care."

Mr Fowler points out that most private health care is provided to more than 20,000 elderly people being looked after in small nursing homes. The private sector is a mixture of voluntary, charitable and commercial enterprise which includes small nursing homes and modern hospitals

## 'Irish luck' saves trawler

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Fresh food supplies and cigarettes were dropped to a stricken trawler last night after the "luck of the Irish" ended an air and sea search for the 20-ton vessel.

The Ardara and her crew of five had only two hours of diesel fuel left to keep her generator and radio operating when she was seen drifting helplessly more than a hundred miles off the Irish coast in the Atlantic.

An Irish aircraft returning from the search to refuel picked up faint radio signals from the boat, based in Greenacree, Co Donegal, which was last seen early on Friday morning and alerted RAF Kinloss, which sent a Nimrod to locate it.

The Nimrod flew to the west coast and with only an hour's fuel left, located the boat, whose skipper was able to tell them that he had no idea of his position although he was aware a search had been taking place for more than 36 hours. Squadron Leader Andrew O'Neill said: "They had been drifting for two-and-a-half days and were in the Atlantic. They had only limited time left in which to use their radio and were very lucky."

They had sailed for six-and-a-half hours from fishing grounds off Scotland on Friday and were scheduled to be back in port on Saturday afternoon, but their vessel lost all power when a fault developed in a pipe taking fuel to the engine.

Masked men beat and pistol-whipped 11 people yesterday in an attempt to get more cash during a raid at a club in west Belfast. Three men armed with a handgun and hatchet burst into the Donegal Celtic Club, ordering 14 people, including staff and customers, to lie on the floor while they grabbed an undisclosed sum of cash from the tills and safe.

Then they demanded cash from people drinking in the club, and when they refused, assaulted them. They escaped in a hijacked taxi.

## Spending action upsets Tories

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Conservative councils are protesting strongly over new government efforts to impose targets on council spending because they say new figures clearly show that Labour authorities are the culprits on "overspending".

In total, councils in England are planning to spend £780m in excess of the Government's £20.1bn target for 1983-84. But more than half of that excess comes from the Greater London Council and the Inner London Education Authority, and most of the rest from inner-London Labour councils and the metropolitan counties, all of which are Labour controlled.

By contrast the district councils in the shire counties, most of which are Conservative, are in aggregate exactly on the government target.

The predominantly Conservative county councils are about 1.5 per cent above target but that is within the rough margin of 2 per cent which government ministers had indicated privately was acceptable since most councils actually spend less in a given year than their budget plans.

## Foreign Office to discuss U-boat salvage

By Frances Gibb

The American salvage operator who has discovered an unrecorded German submarine from the Second World War in Caribbean waters is to meet Foreign Office officials today to negotiate salvage rights.

Mr Roger Miklos wants to head a government-backed expedition to bring up the U-boat, which he believes may have been commissioned by Goering as a means of escape for high-ranking Nazi officials.

His discovery of the vessel, which he believes to be lying sealed and intact, was disclosed in *The Times* yesterday and has excited great interest, if some scepticism.

which had to be made up from the rates.

But local government is finding it difficult to mount a united campaign about spending targets. The district councils by and large found it convenient to adhere to the target figures allocated to them in 1982.

The GLC, ILEA and such inner London councils as Camden ignore the target altogether since the Government's only sanction is to withdraw their rate support grant and that they have been prepared to risk.

The new figures, set out in the table, provide additional ammunition for critics of the GLC and the metropolitan counties. The Conservative election manifesto is likely to promise action against those authorities, on the basis of a long study of the problem by a Cabinet committee set up to consider alternatives.

Instead of producing a rate plan, something the Prime Minister has now taken into her personal charge, the committee recommended the abolition of both the GLC and the metropolitan counties.

## Children snatch £2,000 left on table in pub

A boy aged about eight and a girl believed to be a year older have snatched more than £2,000 from a public house, say

Detectives believe that the children were driven round the Berkshire and south Oxfordshire countryside in a search for an easy public house from which to steal.

The scruffy children first walked into the living quarters at the Lamb in Hungerford, on Sunday night, where they played with the licensee's children, and then started to search drawers for valuables.

Next they went to the King Alfred Hotel in Wantage and walked around the bar and private quarters before being chased out.

Across the road at the Swan Inn, less than five minutes later,

## Science report

### How nerve cells keep in touch

By the Staff of Nature

A detailed study of the anatomy of part of the brain has revealed an intimate association between blood vessels and a particular type of nerve cell, implying that it is important for them to communicate with each other.

The nerve cells were identified in the cerebral cortex, the top of the brain, with a furrowed surface, that coordinates the activities of most of the nervous system of the body. What distinguishes the particular nerve cells identified by Dr S. H. C. Hendry, Dr E. G. Jones and Dr M. C. Beinfeld, of the St Louis University School of Medicine and the Washington University School of Medicine, both in St Louis, Missouri, is that they contain a hormone-like substance called cholecystokinin.

It was by using an advanced type of stain for cholecystokinin that Dr Hendry and his colleagues were able to pick out particular nerve cells in sections of monkey and rat cerebral cortex examined under the microscope.

With a standard microscope they were able to trace the path of several stained nerve cells through different layers of the cerebral cortex. A noticeable feature was that one of the long thin arms of the nerve cells sometimes diverged towards and made contact with a blood vessel of the brain.

Electron microscopy confirmed the contact. In some brain sections, more than half of the surface of a blood vessel made close contact with a nerve, clearly touching it in many places.

As with most anatomical studies it is only possible to guess what the observations imply for the function of the structures observed. On the reasonable assumption that the contacts between blood vessels and cholecystokinin-containing nerves are not just coincidental, Dr Hendry and his colleagues consider two possible reasons for them. The first is that the nerve cells monitor the contents of the blood and to adjust its activity accordingly.

The other possibility is that the nerve cell delivers information, probably cholecystokinin itself, to the blood vessel. The role of cholecystokinin might then be to influence the size of the blood vessel, putting the flow of blood in the cerebral cortex under the control of cholecystokinin-containing nerve cells. Experimental tests of such suggestions will no doubt follow.

Source: *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, United States of America*, (Vol 80, p.2400, 1983).

## Overseas selling prices

Type of council		% by which overspent
All councils		3.8
Shire counties		1.5
Shire districts		at target
Metro districts		1.5
Outer London		2.0
Inner London		6.0
Metro counties		6.5
GLC		53.0



# Labour demands inquiry led by judge into Bluff Cove deaths

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Mr Denzil Davies, shadow secretary of State for Wales, called yesterday for an inquiry under the chairmanship of a High Court judge into the Bluff Cove tragedy in the Falklands conflict, which claimed the lives of 50 servicemen, 43 of them members of the Welsh Guards.

"There are considerable misgivings in Wales about the Bluff Cove operation. It is felt that we have not been told the whole truth and nothing but the truth," he said.

Mr George Wright, General Secretary of the Wales TUC, told its annual conference at the weekend that the operation was "a reckless act of military negligence". The guardsmen were "ill-equipped and unprotected in a way that should never have happened".

Mr Davies, who had spoken at the conference, told The

Times that grave concerns had been expressed in the Commons about the incident, but that it had resulted only in a secret internal inquiry.

Some of the findings were released recently to Mr Dafydd Iwan, Plaid Cymru MP for Merioneth, in a letter from Mr Peter Blease, Minister of State for Armed Forces.

The disaster, which happened as troops were about to land at Bluff Cove as part of the advance on Port Stanley, was blamed on inadequate communications, inadequate intelligence, faulty equipment and bad luck. The Royal Fleet Auxiliary Sir Galahad carrying the men was bombed by Mirage and Skyhawk aircraft.

The letter said it had been fully appreciated beforehand that the landing was a calculated risk.

Mr Davies said: "The Ministry of Defence should not be allowed to be the judge and jury. We need to sort through the evidence in an objective way. If there was military incompetence, as many people are saying, the matter should be cleared up as quickly as possible. Mrs Thatcher is still very proud of the whole Falklands operation. But she has the duty to tell them exactly what happened."

Mr Geoffrey Pattie, a junior defence minister, told the Commons last December: "The risks taken were no greater than some others in the campaign."

He added: "Although it may be possible to criticize some judgments made by individuals, these are of the type that will always be made in rapidly developing operations."



Sounds instrumental: Richard Harvey owns more than 80 musical instruments and can play at least 20 of them. Later this month he will play three recorders, ranging in size from 4½ in to 6½ in, during a concert by the London Vivid Orchestra at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, London.

Next month Mr Harvey will be playing between 15 and 20 instruments in a 13-concert tour with John Williams, the guitarist. Also a composer, he wrote the music for the television serial 'Death of an Expert Witness'.

Some of the instruments in the photograph: ① sub contra bass; ② mandolin; ③ Pan pipe; ④ crumhorn; ⑤ bell tree; ⑥ flutes; ⑦ saxhorn; ⑧ naker (drum); ⑨ tenor saxophone; ⑩ cello harp; ⑪ bass schallm; ⑫ tenor rauschpfeife; ⑬ portable organ; ⑭ guitar; ⑮ Spanish lute; ⑯ double bass recorder; ⑰ flatback mandolin; ⑱ cittern; ⑲ glockenspiel; ⑳ lute horn.

## Jail chief investigates Martin overdose

By Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent

An inquiry by Mr Anthony Pearson, the governor of Brixton Prison, south London, was seeking to discover yesterday how Mr David Martin, a top-security remand prisoner, obtained an overdose of drugs. The outcome is expected to be a further tightening of security measures.

Mr Martin, aged 36, who faces 14 charges, including the attempted murder of a police officer, was recovering in the prison's hospital wing yesterday. He was found in a drugged sleep in his solitary cell on Saturday.

The inquiry is concentrating on eliminating possible sources of drugs. One obvious route to an unconvicted prisoner would be by way of food sent in, although staff are trained to spot contraband. Unconvicted inmates, like Mr Martin, are entitled to food from outside and a bottle of wine a day.

I understand that Mr Martin has not had a visitor for some time, although food can be left without the prisoner sending it. Seeing the person, Mr Martin could have kept drugs brought in some time ago, or obtained them from sources in prison. The Prison Department refuses

to say whether Mr Martin was undergoing medication.

Nor was it saying yesterday what type of drug was involved, as disclosure would hamper the investigation. Mr Pearson, in his inquiry, was talking to staff and prisoners.

The chances of a top-security prisoner, like Mr Martin, obtaining drugs from other inmates, is reportedly reduced by limited association with them. But prison officers have long been concerned nationally about drug smuggling. Christopher Pease, a prisoner in Winson Green, Birmingham, described in the Sunday Times Magazine this week how the jail's black market could supply marijuana or harder drugs to order, paid for by tobacco.

Visiting procedures at Brixton were tightened and improved after criticism by the Chief Inspector of Prisons. He quoted a daily average of 168 visits and 366 visitors. "There were real problems of supervision," he said.

He added that Brixton faced a particular difficulty in handling inmates who might try to commit suicide. "Over the past 10 years there have been 27 deaths by suicide at Brixton."

## TV-am's new broom starts work

By Kenneth Coaling

Mr Greg Dyke, the new editor-in-chief of TV-am, begins work today with the responsibility of improving the company's breakfast programmes after its financial reprieve announced on Friday.

Mr Dyke (below) will have three weeks to produce a formula to improve audience figures. Of only 300,000, compared with four or five times that number watching the BBC breakfast programmes. Figures on today are expected to show the BBC to be still well in the lead.

Mr Timothy Atkinson, chief executive of TV-am, has made it plain the Mr Dyke will be looking at ways of altering the look of the programmes.

One of his tasks will be to make the commercials seem less obtrusive, something reported to have been responsible for making people turn off - as over to the BBC.

A campaign is to be started by the Consumers' Association aimed at streamlining the procedures for buying and selling houses in England and Wales. The move comes after the introduction into the House of Commons last week of a Bill that would in effect end the solicitors' monopoly on house conveyancing.

Since Christmas the association has been asking its members about their house buying and selling experiences. The survey is nearing completion and the findings are expected to be considered soon by the association.

It is believed that among the problems surrounding house purchases that the survey will highlight are cost, length of time necessary to complete sales, legal formalities, and "gaumping".

The Consumers' Association hopes to publish a report of the survey's findings later this year.

Last week in the Commons Mr Bowen Wells, Conservative MP for Hertford and Stevenage, introducing his House Transfer (Amendment) Bill, described the present system as "long

winded, antiquated and inefficient".

He said: "It is also uncompetitive and much too expensive. There are many ways in which things could be improved and effective and vigorous competition is the best way to stimulate the much needed improvements."

Mr David Tench, the association's legal officer, said yesterday: "House transfer is one of the great problems of our time and because it is of great concern to consumers there ought to be great changes."

At the heart of the matter, he said, was the solicitors' monopoly on property conveyancing. It was time that that hold was broken and conveyancing opened up to competition.

The association will also be campaigning to simplify procedures to enable house transfers to be carried out more quickly. Buying a second-hand, owner-occupied home which already has a title registered at the Land Registry was not difficult legal work and there was no reason why conveyancing on such property should be the sole preserve of solicitors.

## New moves in housing

# Easier home buying Half-price flats offer to council tenants

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

Council tenants in the London Borough of Westminster are being offered new privately built flats at half the market price under a low-cost home-ownership scheme.

The council's "starter flats" programme for first-time buyers enables tenants to buy a two-bedroom flat for as little as £18,000. The market value of the homes is about £40,000.

The scheme is under way in Lanark Road, Maida Vale, not far from Marble Arch, and is the result of cooperation between the council and a private developer. The low cost of the flats is possible because Westminster council was prepared to sell the land in Lanark Road, at less than the market price.

Tenant who buy the flats will be prevented from making speculative profits on any resale within five years. Any excess profits made within that time will have to be handed to the council.

To help keep down initial costs the developers providing a "shell" that can be decorated and planned internally by the buyer. Similar private sector

schemes are under way in the London docklands area.

A council official said: "This scheme, using a private developer, has been an experiment which I hope we can repeat because it shows how successfully the private and public sector can work together to provide homes of a high standard, but at low cost."

The first part of the programme will provide a total of 35 homes in seven small blocks. The first block, has been completed and 300 applications have been received from would be buyers.

Private house-building and renovation work is more buoyant than at any time since September, 1979, but the outlook on the commercial and industrial side of the building industry is rated "at best cautious and at worst gloomy", according to a published today (the Press Association reports).

The report by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, based on a sample of 500 member companies, says: "There are as yet no firm signs of a sustained recovery across the whole industry."

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## Plea to end animal test funds

The Government should no longer make money available for research on factory farming using live animals, the National Anti-Vivisection Society said yesterday. In a statement to the Commons Select Committee on Agriculture, the society said it strongly condemned all animal experiments linked to research projects, designed to boost factory farming methods.

"Government funds should no longer be made available for research using live animals, designed to improve the efficiency or counteract behavioural problems or 'vices' of animals kept under already widely - condemned intensive farming conditions," it said.

Dr Robert Sharpe, the society's scientific officer, said: "Quite apart from the lack of moral justification, many of the experiments carried out appear to have little relation to the needs of agriculture and because of the difficulties of transferring results from one species to another are of questionable scientific value."

## Skeletons found

Seven skeletons have been found in a Roman cemetery near Derby racecourse with their skulls between their knees. It is believed they were criminals or regarded as eccentrics, who were beheaded to stop their spirits wandering.

## Farm all-clear

The Ministry of Agriculture yesterday lifted a ban on the movement of cattle by farms around Stithians near Redruth, Cornwall, after tests on a cow suspected of having foot-and-mouth proved negative.

## 7 hurt in fire

Seven men were taken to hospital in Aberdeen on Sunday night when fire badly damaged a hostel in Dee Street. Two of the men, who jumped from a first-floor window, were kept in hospital.

## Shunter killed

A British Rail shunter who was crushed to death while coupling two carriages at Staines station, was identified yesterday, as Mr Thomas Davey, aged 26, a married man, who lived at Englefield Green, Surrey.

## Royal design

An exhibition of embroidery and lace worked by and for members of the Royal Family has been opened to the public at Muncaster Castle, near Ravensglass, Cumbria. The exhibition has been provided by the Royal School of Needlework.

## Pit strike off

Miners will return to work today after a five-day strike at Shirebrook Colliery, near Mfron, Derbyshire.

## Fuel boards unaware of cut-off rules

By Pat Healy Social Services Correspondent

The Government is being urged to take swift action to implement new rules introduced a year ago in an attempt to reduce disconnections of fuel supplies for poor families.

A survey of all fuel boards has found that most are still unaware of the new rules, set out in two documents from the fuel industries and the Department of Health and Social Security. As a result, disconnections are running at nine times the level judged acceptable by the independent Policy Studies Institute, if hardship is to be avoided.

More than 95,000 households had their electricity or gas supplies cut in the first nine months of 1982.

However the new figures do, reflect a decrease in the number of disconnections over the previous two years. But they bring the total back to the 1979 level, when widespread concern at the rising number of disconnections led the fuel industries to commission a study from the institute on how the code of practice should be worked.

Mr John Browne of the Child Poverty Action Group said yesterday: "The PSI study led to the new rules being drawn up. But all that has been achieved from what was supposed to be a clean sweep is that we have got back to the level when everybody agreed that there were too many disconnections."

The group and the National Right to Fuel Campaign have written to Lord Avon, Under-Secretary of State for Energy, asking for the new rules to be made available in leaflet form.

## Public back move to end age bias

By Our Political Reporter

A Bill introduced by a Labour MP to ban discrimination against workers on the ground of age has received wide support from the public.

Mr George Foulkes, MP for Ayrshire, South, whose Bill comes before the Commons on Friday for its second reading, said yesterday that many people had sent him moving accounts of what it felt like to be put on "society's scrapheap".

He said: "They come from all kinds of backgrounds but are united by a frustration that the skills they have do not seem to be appreciated."

His Bill would require the Equal Opportunities Commission to consider discrimination on the ground of age, to draw up a code of practice and to ensure that public appointments include a proportion of retired people.

He spoke yesterday of an unemployed welder, aged 44, who had been told by firms that he would not fit into their pension scheme, of a Glasgow man, aged 41, who on applying for a job was told that the company had stopped the recruitment of staff over 35; and of a civil servant who had told him that she was treated less favourably at work because she was regarded as "over age".

Mr Foulkes said that a man in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, had told him that he had colleagues who were deemed unemployable at 43. "While it is right and proper for people to show concern over youth employment, the over 43s deserve more publicity," the man wrote.



## Cable TV

# Ministers back down on jobs

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The Government has failed to late the electronics industry and to be an important source of new jobs.

That is not the only confusing element in the report. Another is the section on the Cable Authority which, despite government claims to the contrary, appears to have powers on a par with those of the IBA.

In one part of the report the Government argues that the authority will control operators with a light touch and that programme plans need not be submitted before transmission, yet the cable authority is to be the arbiter of decency and taste.

Further, the report provides more inconsistencies. Another reason for approving the expansion, the government has often argued, is to encourage the creation of consumer services and information carried on cable-called interactive services.

The White Paper, however, forbids cable operators to offer business services on the main business areas of London, Manchester and Birmingham in case they compete with British Telecom and Mercury.

In spite of the previous promises, cable is meant principally to provide entertainment channels. The White Paper concludes: "The Government

has noted the tendency in the United States the tendency in the United States the tendency in the United States to lead to unrealistic promises has been particularly marked in the area of interactive services, where local authorities with franchising powers have been more enthusiastic in requiring such services than the public have been in paying for them."

The Government's published policy is not only causing confusion but it also appears to have diluted some of its plans for non-entertainment services.

The Consumers' Association has declared its confidence in cable, but again emphasizes the entertainment channels. Young and Rubicam, the advertising agency, however, told its clients to be cautious.

It concluded: "Most television households also pay a licence fee of £46 a year. Add to this substantial weekly outlay the demands increasingly being made on people's disposable income by the home computer and video games manufacturers and you have to conclude that the estimated £5 rental charge for a basic package of cable services plus a subscription charge of, say, £5 a channel, makes the task of gaining subscribers a pretty formidable one."

## Experts challenged on environment risks

By David Nicholson-Lord

The public should be sceptical about the risk projections of people regarded as experts on environmental hazards, delegates were told at Reclamation '83, a four-day conference on waste disposal and reclamation of polluted land that ended on Saturday.

Professor Terence Lee of Surrey University, a leading authority on environmental psychology, said that risk assessment lacked dependable statistics, particularly on long-term mortality, while experts differed among themselves.

"In many instances where the public displays what some authorities are imprudent enough to describe as irrational, or emotional reactions. It is because the so-called real risk

may have been miscalculated by the experts", Professor Lee told the conference, which was attended by 400 representatives of government, industry and local authorities.

Professor Timothy O'Riordan, head of environmental sciences at East Anglia University, said that the evidence available on risk perception, although unsatisfactory, indicated that experts "are no more expert in judging risk than lay people, even in their fields of competence".

Studies pointed to the great significance attached to specific events like the Three Mile Island nuclear reactor accident in the United States and to the ability of people to grow self-confident in their judgments. "So the misperceptions are not easily removed, certainly not by

the provision of more or clearer information".

Professor O'Riordan cited research suggesting that between 20 and 35 per cent of people in Western democracies adhered to the attitudes of the Green movement, whose great weapon was doubt; throwing the burden of proof of safety on the authorities.

The nuclear industry's safety standards had to exceed all others, almost regardless of cost, but it would never carry wholehearted public support, he predicted. Public misgivings about the siting of any potentially hazardous installation, from a power station to a toxic waste dump, would increasingly be accompanied by greater formalization of regulatory standards.

That would only provide objectors with more scope to

intervene, particularly to take legal action.

Both Professor O'Riordan and Mr Anthony Barker, of Essex University's department of government, called for reform of the public inquiry system. Mr Barker said the system could be destroyed by treating major inquiries "as if they were simply bigger examples of smaller ones".

Experiments were urgently needed, he said. "Aids for objectors is... a vital principle, and novel ways of covering inquiry business more quickly are also an urgent need. Poor official practices and understanding could readily threaten the legitimacy of the entire system, as public understanding and demand steadily increase."

ITV TONIGHT

# FIRST TUESDAY

The second edition of ITV's new documentary magazine.

## A DESPERATE CHOICE

Miriam Stoppard reports on controversial American breast surgery.

## RUPERT GOES TO TOWN

The outrageous life of a gent with money to burn...

## VOICES FROM MOSCOW

Smuggled film of the official Peace Movement.

YORKSHIRE TELEVISION

Time is our secret.

HEINEKEN

REAL WAFROST GERMAN LAGER



# More Israeli's fall out of step

from an incident on their rugby club coach on Saturday night. Inspector John Bond, from the prosecution, said that six policemen were injured. Five men are accused of assaulting



## Warsaw told by Walesa to stop police violence and start talking

From Roger Boyce, Warsaw

Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the outlawed Solidarity organization, yesterday condemned police violence during the May Day riots in Poland and said such methods would lead to the use of force by pro-Solidarity demonstrators.

The warning, given by Mr Walesa before he entered the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk for work yesterday, came as the local newspaper in Nowa Huta announced the death of a man after the demonstrations on May Day. Some 10,000 demonstrators were believed to have staged May Day protests in the southern steel producing city and clashes with police are said to have continued until night-fall. The newspaper, *Echo Krakowa*, said the man, Mr Ryszard Smagura, was found unconscious on the street in the afternoon and died later in hospital. The cause of death was not stated.

Official estimates say that 40,000 demonstrators took part in the pro-Solidarity rallies on Sunday in 20 cities. Unofficial estimates put the figure much higher. Mr Walesa said yesterday: "The first of May was successful... They beat us with their batons but unhappy people will not cure this economy."

Mr Walesa, speaking carefully to ensure that the statement could not be used against him in current investigations, said that he still wanted to negotiate with the Government. "This was the last moment for them to think because if not, I think, among other possibilities, that we may have to fight using their methods.... There is a growing number of those who were beaten and wounded who want revenge."

"It will make people use the same methods as the police and that is dangerous," he said, emphasizing: "I would like to avoid this."

Mr Walesa's analysis of the demonstration is not substantially different from the fugitive underground Solidarity leadership, which believes that the strength of the turnout, despite threats of repercussions, clearly demonstrated the strength of the underground following and argue that this strength should be used to pressure the Government into negotiations.

"They may think they are strong. They beat girls and grandfathers", Mr Walesa said about the Government. But this was an illusion. "What we saw yesterday must change the minds of those who make decisions... we must sit at a table and at least try to talk."

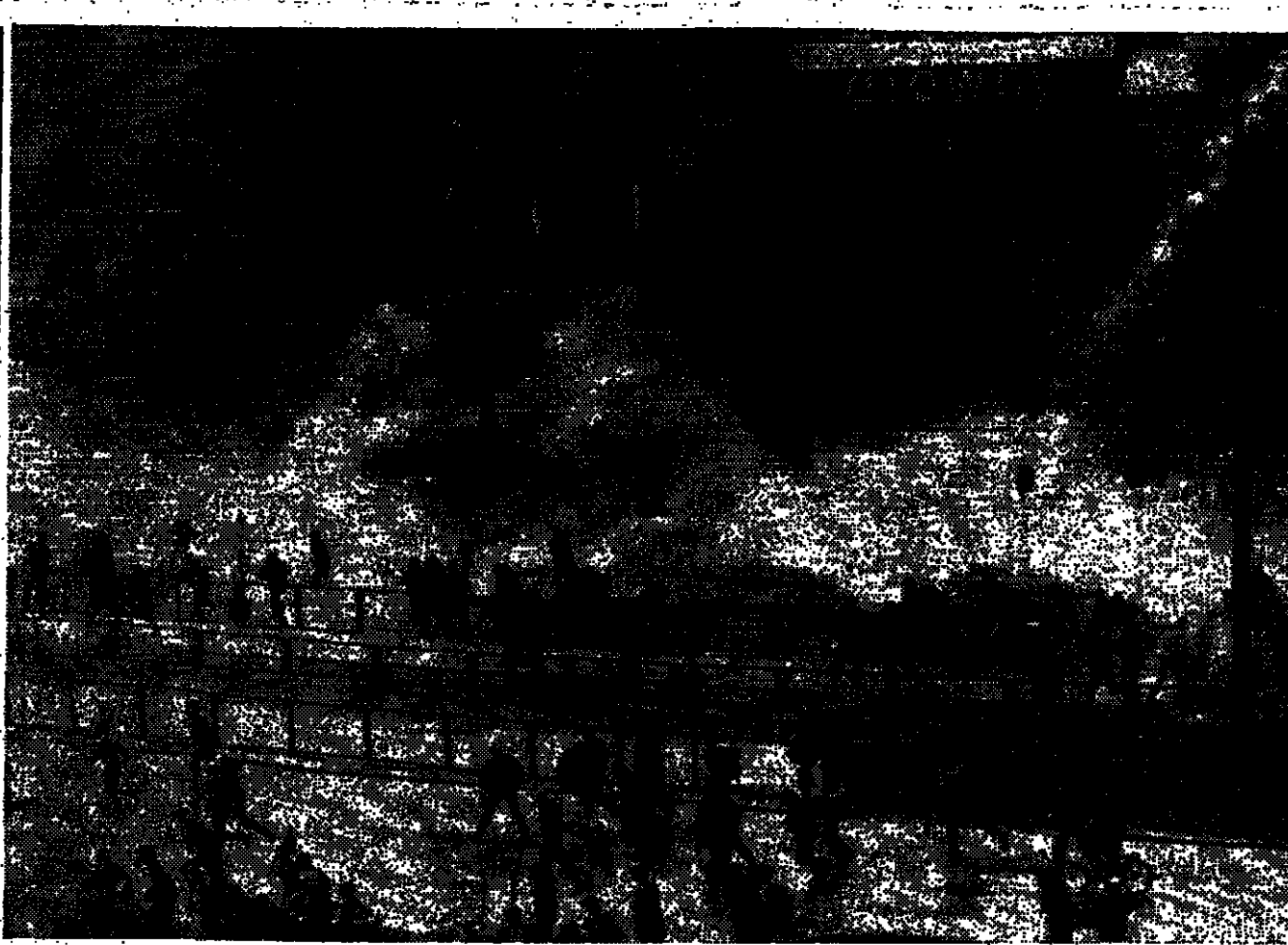
The Government, which has yet to announce the official casualty or arrest figures, does not analyse the demonstrations in the same manner and has ridiculed the efforts of the underground to disrupt the official May Day celebrations.

However, the Solidarity underground leadership want to follow up its protests with a further challenge today to mark Constitution Day.

According to leaflets circulated by the leadership, workers are supposed to turn up for work in their Sunday best, wear red and white badges and umbrellas and observe a minute of silence at noon. This very low key protest is intended to show that the underground leadership has sufficient authority over its rank and file malcontents to call for both large scale demonstrations and minor symbolic protests.

This in turn is supposed to prove that the Pope's visit to Poland next month can go ahead, as planned, uninterrupted by political clashes.

However, the death of a man in Nowa Huta - especially if it emerges that he died because of police action - may put a spoke in these plans.



Front line. Clouds of tear gas engulf fleeing demonstrators in Gdansk on Sunday.

## Man hacked to death at funeral

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

A high school teacher was stoned then hacked to death during the funeral of a black community leader in Lamontville, a black township near Durban, on Sunday. An unidentified young man was also stabbed to death near the cemetery.

The teacher, Mr Mphahlele, had apparently been suspected by some of the 10,000 mourners of being a security police informer. They claimed they had seen him carrying a tape recorder, though no such evidence was found on him. The young man had also been suspected of being an informer.

The funeral was for Mr Harrison Dube, a member of the local community council, who was shot dead outside his home by two masked men a week ago. He had been prominent in coordinating local opposition to a 63 per cent rent increase announced by the Port Natal Administration Board.

Tension had been high in the area since Mr Dube's death. A few days later mobs set fire to the home of Mr Moonlight Gasa, another community councillor, who was suspected of having approved the rent increase. Another man, accused of sheltering Mr Gasa, apparently collapsed and died on Saturday when he saw a group of youths marching on his home.

On Friday a Durban Corporation bus was stoned and burnt. Earlier in the week angry blacks set fire to buildings and machinery belonging to the Government.

People came to the funeral from all over the country and during the service anti-government slogans were shouted. A message was read out from the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Durban, Mr Denis Hurley, who said that Mr Dube had been a courageous leader who "strive for justice and freedom and suffered for the cause he loved".

## Easy street ends for cabbies

From David Bonavia, Peking

A go-slow by taxi drivers in Peking is making life difficult for foreign residents who do not have their own cars. Many business representatives and some embassy staff members depend on taxis to get around, but drivers have become choosy about the routes they will cover because of new regulations reducing their bonuses.

"We don't want to inconvenience you," a young driver said, "but we only earn a basic wage of 40 yuan (about £12) a month and another 20 yuan as bonus. It is not enough to save or get married on."

Complex regulations governing the number of miles covered and the allocation of

petrol have been tightened. This has annoyed drivers who previously were making up to twice as much as the average wage in industry.

It is becoming common to see foreigners arguing heatedly with taxi dispatchers at the big hotels, because the drivers are willing to go to one destination but not another.

A cheerful and friendly crowd on the whole, the drivers have been somewhat spoiled by being allowed to take their fares in either yuan or in the special foreign currency certificates, which enable them to obtain luxury goods from special stores for foreigners.

Few Chinese people can afford to hire taxis and public

transport is very crowded, though cheap.

Taxi-drivers make their passengers groan by coasting and driving only in the higher gears to try save petrol, a practice which is uncomfortable, risky and bad for the car.

Meanwhile it has been disclosed that the Peking underground railway opened 10 years ago is making a huge loss. Because the municipal council regards it as a public service, and subsidises it heavily a worker can by his lunch with the difference between a ride on the underground and one on a bus. Commuters can receive a special bonus if they travel by bicycle.

## Last-ditch Pertini attempt to avert early election

From Peter Nichols, Rome

President Pertini asked Senator Tommaso Morino, leader of the Senate, yesterday to consult political parties to see if a new Italian Government can be formed without the need for an early general election.

The President surprised most politicians yesterday with his decision to postpone signature of a decree which was expected to name June 26 as the date for a general election. Many of them have been electioneering for the last two weekends, confident that the President would be forced to dissolve Parliament. He will almost certainly still have to, but his request to Senator Morino has added a fresh touch to a complicated situation. Senator Morino undertook to carry out his task as quickly as possible and was immediately in touch with the party secretaries. His brief is simply to add greater detail to the picture the President has already formed after his own consultations with party leaders. There is no suggestion at the moment that if Senator Morino provides a report opposing general elections, he will then be asked to head the next government.

His entry on to a scene which the Presidential Palace itself describes as delicate nevertheless is of substantial political interest. Senator Amintore Fanfani's four-party coalition was forced to resign last week because the Socialists, who are

the largest partner after the Christian Democrats, withdrew their support.

Their reason for doing so was that the vigour necessary for governing the country could only be found by means of an election.

The Socialists on several occasions during the four years of this Parliament have brought a dissolution near, a tactic which has brought them a disproportionate amount of prominence, given that they now have only 10 per cent of the national vote. Partly because of these tactics, they would expect to gain more from an election now than by waiting a year until this Parliament's mandate is finished.

President Pertini's move is in a sense a rebuke addressed to the Socialists. They are trying to force an election and, almost surely, there will be a dissolution. But the President is underlining their responsibility very clearly by his refusal to be rushed into a decision.

He will no doubt have heard from the country's largest party, the Christian Democrats, of their opposition to elections and a warning from the Communists, the second largest party, that a dissolution would not appear as the consequence of the collapse of a government, but of the failure of four years of policies imposed by the five governments to emerge from this Parliament.

## Reshuffle in Guyana

Georgetown - Mr Forbes Burnham, the Guyanese President, has replaced two long-standing ministers in a government reshuffle, AFP reports.

Mr Hubert Jack, Mines and Energy Minister, has been named Ambassador to Brazil and replaced by Mr Haroon Rashid, while Mr Frank Hope, the Trade Minister, has been replaced by Mr Desmond Hoyte, a Vice-President. Mr

Hope is to join the Inter-American Development Bank in Washington.

Mr Burnham last week rejected International Monetary Fund aid for his country's troubled economy, because he found the IMF's terms for a wage freeze and devaluation too harsh. He has accused the IMF and the US of trying to destabilize his 19-year-old regime.

## China puts four elderly priests back in prison

Peking (NYT) - Four elderly Catholic priests in Shanghai have been sent back to prison for up to 15 years for offences that included maintaining ties with the Vatican and sending abroad information about Catholics in China.

The priests were first arrested in November 1981 in a police crackdown on underground religious activity. They were put on trial after spending as much as 16 months in detention, according to reports from Catholic sources in Shanghai.

The Rev Zhu Hongshen, who is known in the west as Vincent Chu, received a 15-year prison sentence. The Rev Zhu Yun-tang, who is known abroad as Joseph Chen, was sentenced to 11 years.

The formal charges accused them of colluding with foreign countries, collecting intelligence reports, fabricating rumors, carrying out subversive activities and endangering the sovereignty and safety of the state.

But the Catholic sources said the underlying issue was their refusal to sever links with the Vatican and submit to the authority of the state-approved

Catholic Patriotic Association (CPA), which oversees Chinese Catholics.

The Chinese Catholic Church broke with the Vatican in 1957 at the government's behest and now ordains its own bishops and priests and still celebrates Mass in Latin.

The Administration of Religious Affairs, a government watchdog body, has estimated that there are up to 3 million Catholics and 700,000 Protestants in China.

Mr Zhu is now 67 years old and Mr Chen 75. The two Jesuits have spent nearly 24 years in prison. They were freed in late 1979 and warned to avoid unsanctioned religious activity.

Earlier, the Rev Stanislas Chen, 80, was sentenced to 10 years and the Rev Stephen Chen, 66, was given two and a half years.

An unknown number of Chinese Catholics have refused to attend the recently reopened cathedrals and still profess loyalty to the Pope. They have formed a loose underground church that meets secretly for Mass in private homes.

## Pregnancy from frozen embryo

From Tony Debonis Melbourne

An Australian woman is 14 weeks pregnant after being implanted with an embryo which had been frozen for four months. The pregnancy is believed to be the first of its kind after two years of attempting the technique.

The implantation was done in Melbourne by Dr Alan Trounson and Professor Carl Wood of the Monash University - Queen Victoria Epworth Hospital in vitro fertilization team.

The woman became pregnant after an earlier attempt using non-frozen embryos failed when she had a miscarriage after eight weeks.

The technique involves removing one or more eggs from the ovary, adding them to sperm cells in a laboratory and returning any embryos to the womb very early in their development.

Dr Trounson, a senior lecturer in the Monash University department of obstetrics and gynaecology, said that four eggs were removed from the woman last year after she had been given fertility drugs.

The four eggs were fertilized with sperm cells from the woman's husband and three of the resulting embryos were transferred fresh to the womb. A pregnancy developed but the woman miscarried at eight weeks.

Dr Trounson preserved the fourth embryo, which consisted of no more than eight cells, in liquid nitrogen. Four months after the initial egg collection, the couple asked that the embryo be thawed and transferred to the woman. The implantation took place in January.



## Unrepentant priest jailed

Father Juan Fernandez Krohn, seen above at the time of his arrest, was sentenced by a Portuguese court yesterday to six years' imprisonment for attempting to assassinate the Pope during his visit to the shrine of Fatima last May. He was also sentenced to a further six months for attempting to use an offensive weapon, our Lisbon Correspondent writes.

The ultra-conservative Spanish priest, who was arrested by security forces as he tried to approach the Pope, had undergone psychiatric tests on the orders of the court and was pronounced fit to stand trial.

Yesterday, as at his two previous court appearances, Father Krohn did his best to draw attention to himself. This time he accused the three judges of being "puppets, communists and assassins", stating that only the Mother of God could condemn him.

After this outburst he again found himself in court an hour and a half later and was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment and a fine of 18,000 escudos (£112) for insulting the judges. The court ordered that he should be expelled from Portugal at the end of his sentence.

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## Managua accuses Reagan of starting new cold war

By Marilee Simons

Managua (NYT) - Nicaragua, making what is said to be its formal response to President Reagan's speech on Central America last week, has provided for the first time a detailed list of what it claimed were violations of its territory by the United States during the past two years.

The response, given in an address on Sunday by Señor Bayardo Arce, the political leader of the Sandinista National Directorate, was presented before members of the Diplomatic Corps and government and union leaders. Mr. Anthony Quainton, the United States Ambassador, was present.

Señor Arce said the United States, as a result of President Reagan's speech, had entered a new period of cold war. The speech showed that Mr. Reagan had revived the Truman doctrine of communist containment, and Señor Arce called on Latin America to close ranks to confront it.

Señor Arce, who is regarded as one of the most radical members of the nine-member Directorate, surprised Western diplomats with his detailed presentation. Detection of some of the events listed, according to an analyst, would have required advanced methods.

While the Nicaraguan Government has previously complained of what it called US violations of its territory, it has never before made public such a detailed list.

As evidence of what he called the preparation of American

military aggression against Nicaragua, Señor Arce said that in 1981 Nicaragua had detected 29 violations of its air space by the United States. These, he said, started in July of that year and were carried out by RC135 aircraft.

The US spy flights increased to 124 in 1982. Three of the flights were made by SR71 aircraft, he said, that had not been previously used. Of the total of 285 aerial violations in 1982, Señor Arce said, 22 were made by Honduran helicopters provided by the US.

This year, all hostile military action against Nicaragua had increased considerably, he added, alleging 19 infiltrations by land larger than those made previously. These were by mercenaries in the service of the Reagan Government, a reference to the US-supported anti-Sandinista rebels.

This year Nicaragua had already detected 31 American spy flights - one U2 flight and 30 flights by RC135s. Moreover, Señor Arce claimed, a US Marine helicopter, identified as US MC 2015, had overflown Puerto Sandino on the Pacific coast. He did not say when this occurred.

Further palpable evidence of Washington's hostile intentions was that in 1982 six US Coast Guard and Navy vessels had maintained a permanent line of control and surveillance of military communications at a distance of about 19 miles off Nicaragua's Atlantic and Pacific

coasts. Señor Arce read out the names and registration numbers of the American vessels, but some were inaudible.

TD 5PY on Nicaragua in 1983, the United States had sent the SSG Samuel Eliot Morrison, the SSG 1068, the SSG 1072 and the SSG 6 Julius Furer to the Gulf of Fonseca and Chinandega area on the Pacific. The last two vessels were there now.

Señor Arce's speech, delivered in an angry tone, was frequently interrupted by revolutionary slogans from the audience, including the often chanted: "No pasaran" ("They will not enter") which has become the prevailing slogan here.

Señor Arce said that in addition to its military, political and economic aggression, the US had turned the Honduran military into an expeditionary force against Nicaragua.

Apparently encouraged by growing Congress opposition to Mr. Reagan's policy, Señor Arce said: "We hope that Congress finds formulas to moderate the President's holy anti-communist crusade."

Concluding his speech, Señor Arce gave 11 demands and commitments aimed at Washington, the United Nations and the group of Third World countries known as the nonaligned movement. He asked for immediate negotiations with Washington and an end to American covert and overt hostilities.



Dr. Reagan: Mrs. Nancy Reagan celebrating after being awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree from Pepperdine University, Los Angeles.

## May Day marchers clubbed in Chile

Santiago (Reuters) - At least 10 people were injured and more than 100 arrested in central Santiago after people staging a banned May Day demonstration were attacked by unidentified men, witnesses said. Members of groups opposed to General Pinochet's military government defied an official ban on demonstrations. Some were attacked and injured by club-wielding assailants in civilian clothes while members of the security forces apparently looked on but did not intervene.

## Crisis in Central America

### Region fears envoy will damage efforts for peace

From Zoria Fysarivsky, New York

Despite President Reagan's attempts to appease critics and infuse a conciliatory tone in his statement of doctrine on Central America last week, many countries in the region are concerned that his approach to dialogue may presage just the opposite.

In particular they are worried about his decision to give practical expression to the principle of negotiation with the creation of a special envoy for Central America - Senator Richard Stone is waiting for congressional approval to fill this new post. They fear that it will only interfere with efforts by the Contadora Group, composed of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, to give a common direction to peace in the region.

The Central American critics feel that, given the harsh message of the President's speech, Mr. Stone will bring directly into negotiations something that the Contadora Group has striven to erase: the view of the Central American crisis as an East-West conflict. It will also mean that the United States, not an impartial observer of the region, will be setting the rules of negotiation.

Diplomats from the region point out that in his speech before a joint session of Congress, Mr. Reagan simply took ideas from the so-called San Jose proposals put forward in January by Costa Rica which had been warmly welcomed by El Salvador and Honduras but rejected by Nicaragua.

These envisage a regional solution to the many crises of Central America and its eventual dismantling by the withdrawal of foreign advisers and agreements banning the import of offensive weapons.

But while Nicaragua claims it is willing to discuss a regional approach to the Central American quandary, it insists that

regional talks are supplemented by negotiations with Honduras and the United States. Only then could Nicaragua be assured that disarmament would not lead to its downfall at the hands of American-aided counter-revolutionaries.

It is a case where procedural disagreements are in fact arguments of substance. Since January, the Contadora Group has been engaged in the diplomatic ritual of shuffling between El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

It feels that its greatest strength and chance of success lies in distancing itself from the United States, and for that matter Cuba, in attempting to dissipate the traditional animosities and rivalries and build trust between the politically disparate Central American countries.

The fruits of its efforts have so far been largely unobtainable with the exception of the gradually improving relationship between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. After being prompted into two rounds of bilateral discussions dealing with the military operations of anti-Sandinista rebels using Costa Rican territory as sanctuary, the two countries have scheduled a summit later this month.

In a situation rich in irony the latest one is the fact that Costa Rica, whose proposals Mr. Reagan borrowed heavily, has now come out in favour of the Contadora initiative which the President has weakly ignored and which many feel offers the only means for negotiation. Most diplomatic observers feel that the United States cannot be too pleased with the rapprochement between Costa Rica and Nicaragua as it diffuses the Reagan Administration's pressure on Nicaragua.

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### Hanoi says troops are returning

From David Watts, Singapore

In a colourful ceremony in Phnom Penh yesterday, Vietnam began a partial withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia watched by 40,000 people, according to the Vietnamese new agency.

The column of home-going troops, led by "battle-scarred armoured vehicles" was headed by a tank which was said to have led Vietnamese forces into Phnom Penh in 1979 when the capital was captured from the Khmer Rouge Pol Pot regime.

Hanoi has said that it will withdraw one infantry division and six brigades and regiments from this month because of the improved security situation in the country and after a decision by the three Indo-Chinese countries, Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia.

The column moved towards the harbour in Phnom Penh for transfer down the Tonle Sap River to Ho Chi Minh City. There is widespread scepticism about the authenticity of the withdrawal after a similar exercise last year in which the so-called pull-out was preceded by extensive troop movements towards the battleground.

This time some foreign correspondents had been invited and the news agency said that 150 of them watched yesterday's column passing through the city.

The Cambodian Government said 10,000 troops would be withdrawn over the next month.

Mr Hun Sen, the Cambodian Foreign Minister, has said that Vietnam is willing to withdraw troops every year taking into consideration the security situation on the Thai-Cambodian border.

"With goodwill on the Thai side it would be possible for us to withdraw further Vietnamese troops in even larger numbers", he said.

● PEKING: China described the Vietnamese plan for a partial troop withdrawal from Cambodia as a simple trick to put pressure on Asean and a mere gesture to international calls for a total withdrawal.

By offering such a partial withdrawal, Hanoi tries to make Asean accept its proposed dialogue with Indo-China", the official Xinhua news agency said in a signed commentary.

### Journalist on spy charges granted bail

Düsseldorf (Reuters) - Flemming Soerensen, a Danish journalist under arrest for seven months on espionage charges, was yesterday freed on bail of DM60,000 (£16,000).

Mr Soerensen, aged 52, whose trial opened in Düsseldorf on April 19, also had to surrender his passport, find a fixed address, and agree to report regularly to the police.

A past president of the Foreign Press Association in Bonn, he has denied charges that he spied for East Germany while working as a journalist in Bonn between 1970 and 1979.

### Prisoners of conscience



### Estonia: Mart Niklus

By Caroline Moorehead

Mr Mart Niklus, an Estonian biologist, translator of Charles Darwin's works into Estonian, and referred to by the authorities as an "especially dangerous recidivist", is being held in the special regime section - the most severe category - of Perm Corrective Labour Colony No.36.

Prisoners there spend almost 24 hours a day in cells. Sentenced in January 1981, Mr Niklus has eight more years of imprisonment to serve, to be followed by five in internal exile.

He was one of 45 Estonians, Lithuanians and Latvians who, on the fortieth anniversary of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact of 1939, signed an appeal calling on the Soviet authorities to declare the pact void. (Among other things, the pact led to Estonia becoming part of the Soviet Union.)

Seven months after the signing, Mr Niklus was arrested in Tartu, Estonia. It was not his first arrest: in 1959 he had been sentenced to 10 years in a corrective labour colony for "rendering services to the international bourgeoisie", a reference to giving Finnish students a series of photographs showing alleged shortcomings of Soviet life.

This time, however, the charges against him came under "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and consisted principally of listening - with students - to Voice of America radio broadcasts, of making "anti-Soviet" telephone calls to Sweden and signing similar letters.



Mr Niklus: Eight more years in jail.

### Crash kills 6

Munich (AP) - Six young people between the ages of 16 and 25 were killed in two separate car accidents near here. In both cases, cars ran off the road and crashed into trees.





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## SPECTRUM

Once, Europe was merely a staging post for heroin on its way from Asia to the US, but now it is a major market for the deadly drug. In the first of two articles on heroin and its victims, Stewart Tendler reports that bumper opium crops and a new source of supply could make matters even worse this year

# Harvesting the flowers of evil

Is a heroin war about to break out, with Europe as the major battlefield? The alarms are ringing at the United Nations and Interpol that any such struggle would have frightening consequences: either bloodshed or a price fight in which low-priced heroin would be dumped on western markets.

In the foothills of Pakistan's north west provinces and the no-man's land of jungle that makes up the border of Laos, Thailand and Burma, the first opium poppy crops of 1983 are being harvested. Each region will produce a second crop later in the year.

By then newly processed heroin will be available and the international authorities will have an idea of trends. If a conflict breaks out between the distributors for the Pakistan and the border regions, which are two of the world's great opium growers, it will come at a time when many countries are still in the throes of adjusting to the results of the last release of heroin. They are trying to calculate the cost and the impact of crops last year, the year before and the year before that. Since 1979 heroin has never been seen in such quantities on the illicit market.

At the UN's annual narcotics conference in February, the now-familiar problems of the producer countries and the US were discussed yet again. Thailand, for example, estimates it has 600,000 addicts. Pakistan puts the total at 250,000 and the US has almost 500,000 heroin users plus 88,000 in treatment.

The year 1979 had a special significance, however, for Europe when it ceased being a transit area for heroin bound for North America.

Italy was the first to become a growing market and now every European country has problems, from an estimated 25,000 addicts in Italy to 500 in Liechtenstein. Britain with its long-established and often emulated treatment system, has been no more successful than other countries at keeping the market small: more than 8,000 addicts were notified to the Home Office in 1982 compared with barely 4,000 in 1978 - but estimates exceed 30,000 cases. The figures in other European countries may also be higher than official admissions.

At Interpol, several weeks ago, the other side of the picture emerged. More than 1,000 kilograms of heroin was seized in Europe last year, a 20 per cent increase on seizures in 1981. The list of police and customs operations included almost every major air and sea port in the Continent.

Drug squad chiefs were told there was evidence that heroin of good and increasingly of better quality was easily available. Production and trafficking in heroin were taking on dimensions not known in previous years and the criminals' operations were becoming better and better organized.

The purity of heroin on sale in Europe is put at 30 per cent, compared with a purity in the US as low as 10 per cent, sometimes less.

Despite the high quality, prices have stabilized, unaffected by the annual increase in amounts seized by the authorities.

Worldwide, a new record of 5.6 tonnes - an increase of 123 per cent on 1981 - was removed from the illicit market last year, while morphine

seizures rose to nearly two tonnes, an increase of 27 per cent, and opium to 54 tonnes, an increase of 5 per cent.

How much the seizures reflect the size of the market is impossible to say. Customs officials believe that seizures equal 10 per cent of the trade but it is an imprecise formula. Certainly there has been no shortage of capacity in south-west and south-east Asia.

Both areas have long had traditional local markets for opium and the poppy has been an important cash crop for peasant farmers. Their influence on the world market began to be felt in the past decade when the south-east Asian region, eventually dubbed "the Golden Triangle", started to fill part of the vacuum created by the downfall of the "French Connection" which linked Turkish opium with the US.

By the mid 1970s the hill tribes of the Triangle, dominated by local warlords and aided by the chaos of the Vietnam War, were producing 750 to 1,000 tonnes of opium a year. Heroin moved westwards under the control of gangs, including the Chinese Triads and came on sale in Amsterdam, the great European drug centre, and in London.

Part of the market lay in North America - also supplied by Mexico - or American forces in Europe, which included servicemen who had picked up a drug habit in Vietnam. But by the late 1970s the Triangle's production began to drop. There were battles between warlords, new offensives by local governments and the beginning of a drought.

Then events in the Middle East took

a hand in the international heroin market.

The frontiers of Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan have long comprised an area with few controls and a flourishing smuggling industry. With the overthrow of the Shah, then the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, whatever controls had existed in the region were cast aside and the "Golden Crescent" came into being.

The fall of the Shah sent Iranians fleeing westward, including a number who had converted their wealth into heroin or who, because they were addicts - Iran still has an addict population of 400,000 - brought supplies with them. Europe was suddenly no longer a transit point to the great market in the US but one in its own right.

It has been claimed that the failure to suppress the growth of drug use in the 1960s and the spread of cannabis was bound to lead to an upsurge in heroin. Yet it could be said that the refusal to legalize cannabis has encouraged the black market to prosper and widen.

The growth in heroin use might have taken internal action and there were reports that production had dropped to 125 tonnes of opium in the space of not much more than a year. But last February the UN noted: "The evidence of the abundant illicit opium harvests in some parts of the Middle East in the late 1970s were still being felt". The

addiction. Heroin became a "recreational drug" and recent research reveals that there are now occasional users who may have avoided addiction or believe they have, taking heroin only when they want to.

In Britain other factors were at play. In 1979 a succession of customs operations is said to have created a shortage of cannabis, much of which had come from Pakistan. Instead dealers offered heroin, which was sometimes sold for less than the available cannabis.

The importers, many of them Pakistani, entered the market with little experience of its economics. So prices were low - there are stories of whole kilos being offered at knock-down prices. Monitoring of street prices has suggested the price for a gram fell as low as £35 in 1979. Now it is £60 but small packets of heroin at £5 or £10 are reported to be common.

Heroin is easier and more profitable to smuggle than the bulkier cannabis. The profits can be enormous, running into millions, which encouraged dealers and distributors to continue the trade despite the reappearance of cannabis.

Given the opportunities that lay in the West it is hardly surprising that in 1979 south-west Asia produced 1,600 tonnes of opium, double its normal crop. Two hundred tonnes converts to 20 tonnes of heroin. A large proportion of the crop went into Europe, the business often organized by Turks with experience of the heroin trade of their own country.

Within a year the UN reported that: "In 1979... western Europe clearly replaced parts of the Americas as the main target for traffickers dealing in illicit opiates. More heroin was seized in Europe than in any other single region. There were no indications that this heroin was in transit to North America".

Pakistan came under pressure to take internal action and there were reports that production had dropped to 125 tonnes of opium in the space of not much more than a year. But last February the UN noted: "The evidence of the abundant illicit opium harvests in some parts of the Middle East in the late 1970s were still being felt". The

opium had been successfully stockpiled.

The Drug Enforcement Agency, the American federal organization which operates worldwide, offered a gloomy assessment of the Crescent in 1981: "The complex and difficult problem of south-west Asian opium is not subject to any 'quick fix' solutions". The DEA has not changed its view. The message was repeated by its man in Pakistan to British police officers at a conference in Lancashire last month.

The heroin has reached Europe in container lorries overland through the Balkans, in solution in bottles of brandy and whisky, in tombstones and by couriers such as Turkish immigrant workers. Last year Pakistan claimed to have closed down 27 laboratories.

But processing plants have begun to appear in Europe, including a laboratory found in Britain in 1980, and there are real fears that the Mafia-organized "French Connection" has been revived. Nineteen laboratories have been shut down across Europe in three years including one in Pakistan, the ancient Sicilian home of the Mafia, which had a high production capacity.

While the Crescent has flourished, the Triangle has slowly recovered. In 1980 the peasants planted a double crop. It was a good year. In 1980-81 there were three crops - in November, January and February. Last year another bumper crop was expected; intelligence reports suggested a figure of 650 tonnes of opium would be gathered.

Both the Thai and Burmese authorities have made incursions on the Triangle with military operations against the warlords but more than a dozen laboratories are still operating.

The recovery is showing in Europe. In 1980 heroin from the Triangle made up 5 per cent of seizures. In 1981 the figure was 10 per cent, last year 18 per cent.

France has noted that half of its seizures are of heroin that originated in the Triangle. In Scandinavia, Pakistani and Turkish dealers are already fighting over the existing market.

The anti-drug authorities in Europe are now trying to meet this new threat. The Dutch, for example, plan to double the size of their drug squad in Amsterdam to 60 by the autumn. They may soon be joined by a British police officer as part of a plan for an international liaison system agreed recently.

The drug squad in London is remaining static at just over 40 officers, half of them uniformed, but the Home Office has instructed the overall police effort to be increased by the involvement of detectives from Britain's regional crime squads. The police have received intelligence to the effect that some of the most notorious, big-time criminals they regard as "targets" have become generally connected to the drug trade.

Extra manpower has been brought into the British customs operations against heroin and an investigator now spends part of his time working alongside the Pakistani authorities. None the less the number of addicts notified to the Home Office in the first few months of this year stood at 2,600. In the same period last year it was 2,000. In 1978 notifications for the whole of the year were 2,100.

## Tomorrow

Drug-taking in Britain has doubled in four years. Children and professional people have joined the addicts. What can be done?

## Meanwhile, back at the ranch...

MOREOVER... Miles Kingston

The Full Text of President Reagan's Speech to Congress My fellow Americans, When I was first nominated to take charge of this production, I undertook to complete it in four years and to bring it in under budget. I still believe we can do that. But there are now danger signals that were not there before, and I must ask you all to rally round to my leadership at this time, putting aside our differences and putting our hands in our pockets.

What danger signs am I referring to? I'll tell you what signs I am referring to. I am referring to those small trails of smoke on yonder southern horizon. Those smoke signals are what are worrying me. I guess none of you here has seen signals like that before and you don't know what they signify, and that's why I am here today to tell you; that's why I've gathered you all here today like this. Indians. That's what that means. Somewhere down there the Indians are on the warpath and that means trouble.

Let me tell you about these Indians down in Central America, or whatever lies beyond that horizon. They don't believe in the same things as we. They don't believe in freedom like we do. They wouldn't believe in gathering like this, where I can freely get you all together and tell you what to do. They just believe in plundering, and looting, and burning, and riding horses without a saddle, waving rifles in the air with their right hand. That sometimes puzzles me, the way they always wave rifles in the air, maybe whooping at the same time, because nobody ever

shot an enemy by waving a rifle at him. Still, that's their problem.

Our problem, fellow Americans and illegal immigrants, is what we should do about this threat. Another thing about these Indians is that they are not democratically elected, like we are. When their chief tells them to go out and loot and kill, and shoot defenceless villagers in the back prior to stealing their bananas, they go out and do it. That is why I am telling you that you must go out and stop them, if necessary by shooting them in the back.

I have seen these things before, in many films, and I can therefore tell you what to do. What we do is this. We find a friendly tribe of Indians and we give them rifles and firewater and tell them to hunt down the Indians we don't like. Well, I've been scouting around and I've found a friendly tribe, down the El Salvador trail, and they're ready and eager to do our bidding. The only thing is, we're going to need money for this, and that's why I've got you all here together like this.

I know what many of you are thinking. You're thinking that if shooting starts, someone is going to get hurt and then we'll have another Vietnam. Well, I haven't seen too many Vietnam movies but I've seen a lot of Indian movies and I know one thing, nobody ever gets hurt, not what I'd call hurt. Oh sure, the occasional twisted ankle and a bad fall from a horse, but nobody ever made an omelette with the shells still on.

Believe me, my fellow Americans, what this country needs at this moment in motion picture history is another good West-

ern. Don't get me wrong. If Hollywood wants to give all its awards to foreign films about peace and non-violence, that's their business. I'm all for peace. But I believe in peace in its proper place, and that's in the final reel, so that everyone can go home happy knowing that justice has finally been done. I aim to see that justice is done, and that's why I'm asking your help in seeing this friendly tribe which I believe I already referred to being well provided with guns and ammunition, because that is the only way to peace.

Well, I've said my piece, and

I see those smoke signals are getting a little stronger, so let's get those guns and money together, shall we? There ain't a moment to lose. If the men would like to get going, I would just like to have a word with the women and children.

My fellow American women and children, in a moment we're going to be getting the wagons in a circle, and I expect you're wondering what I want you to do. The answer is simple: keep your heads down and leave the rest to me. This is something I am used to. This is something I can handle. Thank you and good night.

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 51)

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30

ACROSS

- 1 Bath scrubber (6)
- 2 Flute (4)
- 3 Bubbly (3)
- 4 Medieval weapon (7)
- 5 Praiser (8)
- 6 Labourer (4)
- 7 Drink caller (4,5)
- 8 Continue (4)
- 9 Musical note (8)
- 10 Cocktail (7)
- 11 Sea nymph (5)
- 12 Cut (4)
- 13 Crab claw (6)

DOWN

- 1 Dipper (5)
- 2 Girl's name (3)
- 3 Old coin (4,5)
- 4 Baptism bowl (4)
- 5 Surrounding (7)
- 6 In succession to (5)
- 7 Desire (4)
- 8 Fruit (4)
- 9 Set of clothes (4)
- 10 Stench (5)
- 11 Spendthrift (7)
- 12 Vast crowd (5)
- 13 Speech defects (4)
- 14 Weak person (3)

SOLUTION TO No 50

ACROSS: 1 Advancement 9 Epistle 10 Tawse 11 Gee 13 Fero 14 Prop 17 Broody 18 Name 20 Bear 21 Ravage 22 Jota 23 Lent 25 Tom 28 Laid 29 Avenger 30 Preliminary

DOWN: 2 Drops 3 Axis 4 Cleg 5 Mile 6 Nowhere 7 Responsible 8 Temperature 12 Ender 14 OBE 15 Potato 19 Metastor 20 Bel 24 Bump 25 Tell 26 Main 27 Mean



Add the finishing touch



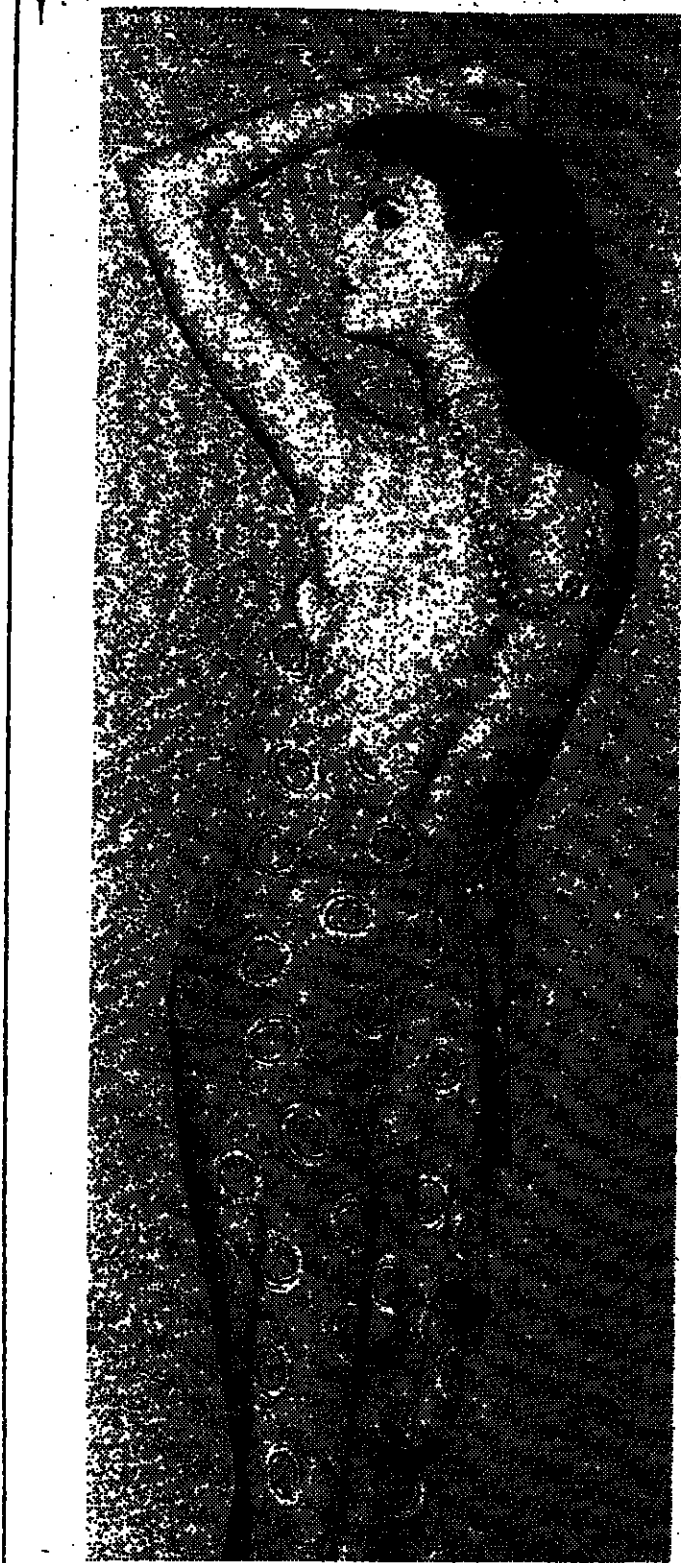
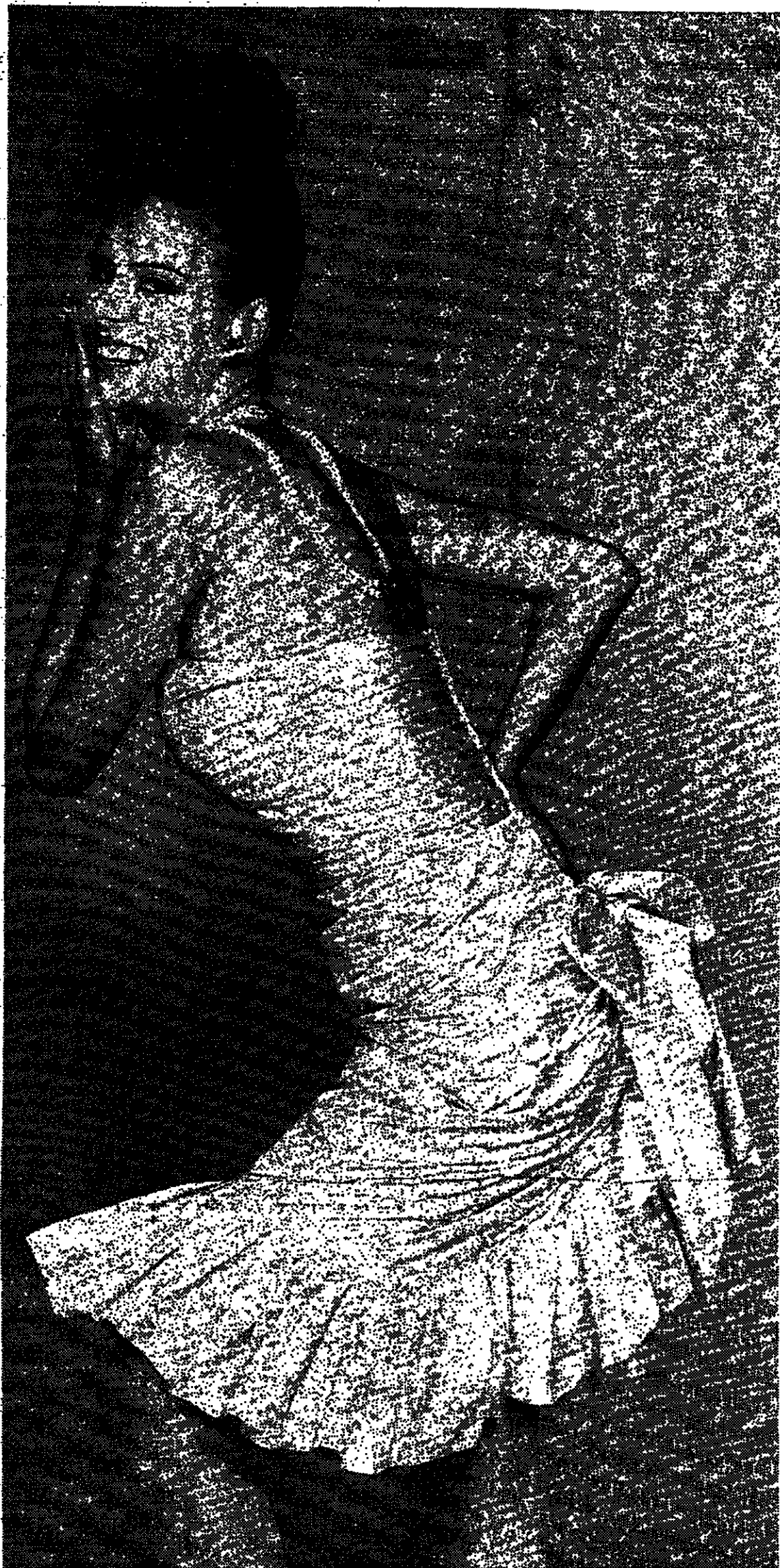
Shoes for men

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# FASHION by Suzy Menkes

## Back to the bustle

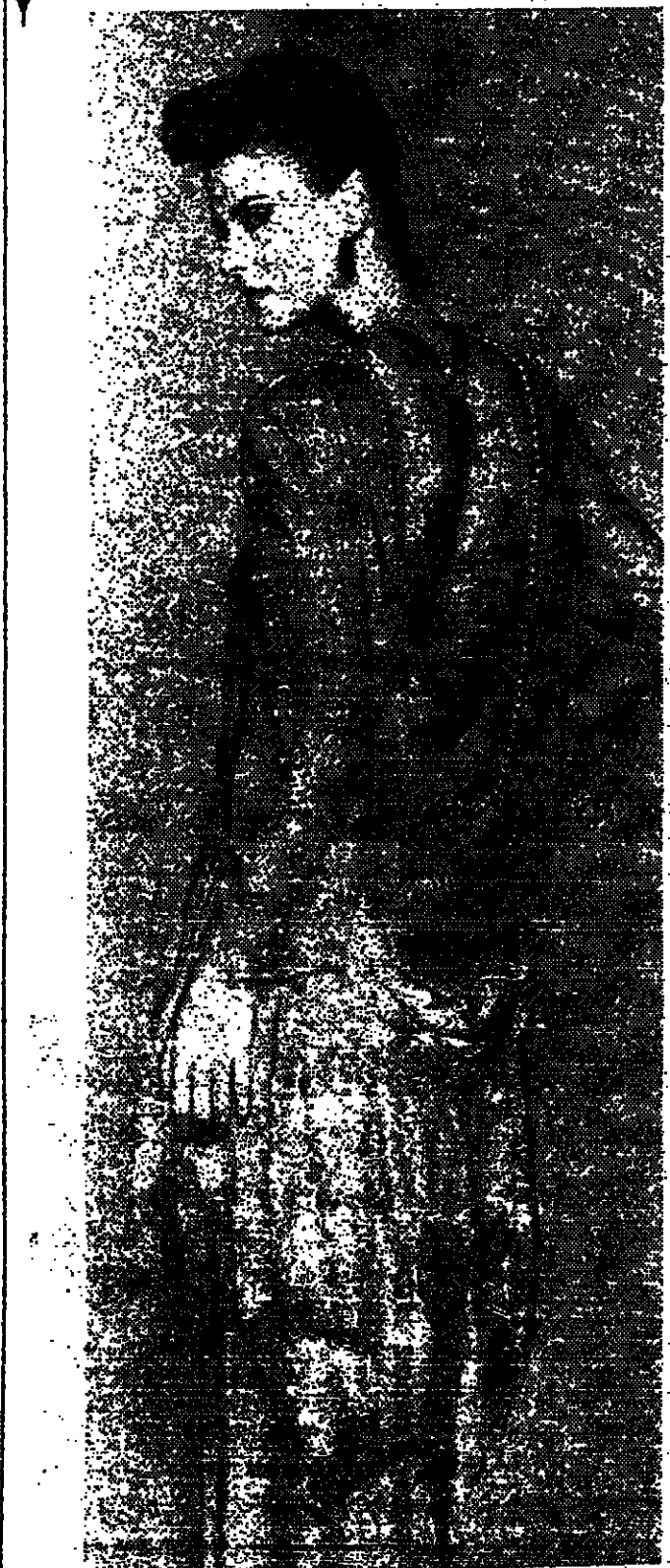


Bare as you dare (above): blue silk halter dress with waterfall ruffle and circle print, also in red by Bruce Oldfield, £299 from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, London SW1. Daisy chain necklace in 18 carat gold set with blue-white diamonds and circle motif. Ring and earrings. By M. Gerard.

Beville's bustle (right): fondant pink silk tulle ruffled cocktail dress with bow and bustle at the back, also powder blue and white, £225 from Beville, Sassoon, 73 Pavilion Road, SW1. Lapped pearl necklace with double bow in red enamel on 18 ct gold and blue white diamonds, ring and earrings. By M. Gerard.

Shimmer and cling (far right): salmon-pink silk satin ruffled Thirties-style dress with back bow and fishtail, £250 from Tatters, 74 Fulham Road, SW3. Angel's skin coral earrings and blue white diamonds set in 18 ct gold by M. Gerard.

The Rhodes plunge (below): cowi-back cornflower blue chiffon tunic with shell print and pearl trim over deep blue jersey ladder-back dress; by Zandra Rhodes from 14a Grafton Street, W1. Triple strand tasselled agate necklace with blue white diamond butterfly motifs set in 18 ct gold. Matching tasselled earrings. By M. Gerard.



1880s Bustle rampant

It is one hundred years since the bustle reached its fullest flowering. Never before or since the 1880s has quite so much material been gathered together for the sole purpose of pointing up the posterior. Behind the bustle were contraptions of steel mesh, some so ingenious that they folded up on a spring when the wearer sat down, bouncing back into "the correct Parisian shape", to quote an advertisement of the time.

*Weldon Ladies Journal* had unstinting praise for these extraordinary bowls of mesh that looked like a cross between a sieve and a fencing helmet. "Their lightness, cleanliness and flexibility - rendering them adjustable to every movement of the body - as well as their durability, should be sufficient to recommend them," said the magazine.

Alas, durability was not the most important feature of these "health bustles" ("recommended by Leading Physicians as being less heating to the spine than any other"). By the end of the 1880s, the bustle had been deflated and fashion was focusing on other areas of the body.

But now, a century after the bottom dropped out of the bustle business, it is suddenly fashionable once more to wear a dress with a fine exit line. Bare backs plunge to a posterior cleavage and ruffles and bows outline the rear of the most glamorous designer creations.

Nineteen-eighty-three is set fair to be the Year of the Derriere - just like 1883 before it... and 1785... and 1683... and 1584. In my research into the bustle I have discovered a surprising and hitherto unpublished fact: that for 400 years the eighth decade has viewed fashion from the rear.

The Bottom Line seems to have started its curve in the 1580s when, in the words of Madge Gariand (*A History of Fashion*, Orbis Publishing Ltd), ladies of the middle classes, aped the skirts of their fashionable French sisters "with a contraption known somewhat crudely as a bum-roll. This was an enormous padded sausage which was tied round the hips, making the skirt billow out."

What goes up, must come down, but back came back interest 100 years on when court dress of the 1680s had curtains of fabric tied up with bows to outline the

back. I turned the pages of fashion history to 1785, where I uncovered the *Levite*, a gown with the skirt open at the front to show the petticoat and the back in a bustle over a bum-roll or extra starched petticoats. And so to the nineteenth century, when bustles first rose in the Seventies and swelled to a crescendo in the Eighties, until a rhymester wrote:

*Who's responsible? I ask you,  
For this strange portentous birth  
Of an ancient hideous fashion?  
And an echo answered: 'Worth's'.*

The designers now turning fashion backwards are all the big names from Karl Lagerfeld for *Chloe*, with a guitar embroidered across the derriere, to Anthony Price's bustled and bowed Hollywood revamps.

"The whole idea of leading the eye down from the nape of the neck to the waist and beyond is very enticing," claims Bruce Oldfield, who says that he especially likes a covered-up front that runs to reveal a bare expanse of flesh.

David Sassoon put a flirty bustled dance dress into his summer collection as a taste of back interest next season. "There is a lot of movement towards the back because clothes are getting straighter," he says. "The bustle is a sexy way of moving fabric from the front to back."

The bouffant bustle in cornflower blue organza, scarlet Thai silk or spotted voile is the star of Victor Edelstein's couture collection. "It's a natural progression, because people don't want big crinolines any more," says Edelstein, whose fishtails of fabric unpopper so you can refurbish them with the iron.

Otherwise, without those ingenious Victorian contraptions, I suppose it is better for your bustle never to sit down on it.



1780s Bow peep



1680s Curtain up



Photographs by JOHN SWANNELL  
Hair by CLIFFORD BRAKE for MICHAEL JOHN  
Make-up by CLIFFORD BRAKE for YVES SAINT LAURENT BEAUTE using the L'Ete Bleu range  
All jewelry by M. GERARD from 13a Grafton Street, W1

### SNIPPETS

"I want to demonstrate to the fashion industry the level of help needed and to be an inspiration to larger companies," says Frank Russell, chairman of Mansfield, who last Wednesday inaugurated a £25,000 trust for the Royal College of Art.

It is cheering to see a serious fashion company backing fledgling designers in such a constructive way. The income from the trust will be used each year at the discretion of Professor Joanne Brogden and the fashion school, to fund special projects or to help particular students. In return, the students enter an annual Mansfield competition to design for their *Cache d'Or* casual range.

An *After-Six* collection was this year's brief. It produced a

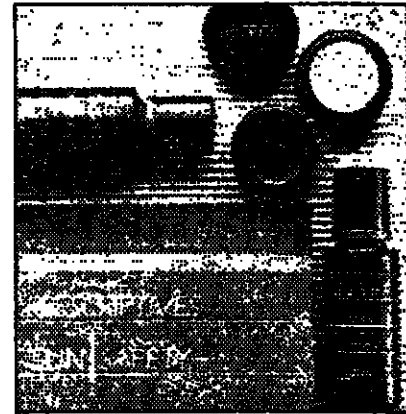
stylish range of well-proportioned separates.

Winner Nigel Luck showed all the current trends with his two-tone group using wool crepe in a sophisticated way.

Knitwear dramatic, romantic and exotic is the subject of a lively new exhibition at the British Crafts Centre. The stars - all twinkling in their very different ways - are Sue Black, Ruth Lee, Puri Sharifi and Anne Fewlass.

Colour and texture are themes in the general selection (which I myself helped to choose). There are also some extraordinary effects like Sue Bradley's woads and lace or Susie Freeman's transparent nylon work.

After the London show at 43 Earlham Street (until June 4, closed Sunday and Monday), the Knitwear Revue will tour nationally, starting with Plymouth on June 30.



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## THE ARTS

Television  
American traumas

It is a good thing that the American television network, with its TV churning out several hours of American myth at its best, last night with Jacqueline Boudier Kennedy. Tonight there is *Life Gloria Vanderbilt*. And on Sunday there will be *The Grace Kelly Story*.

The Jackie Kennedy story began with her at the age of five and ended with the day of the assassination. We were spared a re-enactment of that, though not a suspect because it was thought that sufficient hurt had been done already.

At five, in this version, Miss Boudier was having a bad time. We first saw father, Black Jack Bouvier (Rod Taylor), lolling and crouching over the laws towards the family home, and like a man who has forgotten where the loo is. He wears an idiot grin and top-hat, white tie and tails. It is early morning and, though little Jackie greets him enthusiastically, wife Janet gives him the frozen look. The first two scenes are a dialogue with him hold little promise for their future. The first is "Do you dare", as he raises his hand for a conciliatory slap, and the second, shortly afterwards, is the house show where Jackie is about to fall off. "I want a divorce, Jack".

So the scene is not too obscurely set. The parents separate, mother remarries and, as the film would have it, a constant off-and-on ensues over Jackie. Her sister may have been similarly affected by the scriptwriter Steven Gethers, who also directed, obviously had enough drama on his hands without going into this.

Dennis Hackett



Metzinger's *The Yellow Feather* (left), privately desirable regardless of public ranking, and Picasso's mainstream *Pierrot and Harlequin* of 1912, emblematic of the period covered by the exhibition.

Galleries  
Changing the world's sensibilityThe Essential Cubism  
Tate

When the organizers of the Tate's grand new exhibition, Douglas Cooper and Gary Tinterow, call it *The Essential Cubism* they really mean just that. Their scorn is unleashed on the so-called Cubist Movement in Paris represented by Gleizes, Villon, Metzinger et al. ("pastiche" is the word of the day). The Cubism of the Cubists is dismissed in its totality as "pastiche", and the Cubism of Futurists, Vorticists and Russians like Malevich, Exter and Popova is dismissed as "misconstrued". No doubt, these words do not do justice to the work of the Cubists, but they are not necessary (except in the case of the unfortunate de la Fresnaye, nicely if baldly characterized as standing in the same relation to Cubism as Bastien-Lepage to Impressionism) signify an absolute aesthetic thumbs-down: according to their own lights the artists concerned may have been capable enough, but as Cubists they leave all too much to be desired.

It is, of course, quite understandable that they did not really belong to the movement, when you bear in mind that Cooper and Tinterow deny that Cubism was a movement anyway. Taking their cue from a statement made by Juan Gris in 1925, they see Cubism as "not a manner but an aesthetic; it is a state of mind". And the attainment of this Holy Grail was vouchsafed to very few, and to them as individuals, "simply" with "a new way of representing the world". When you come down to it, only Picasso and Braque were essentially essential. Even Gris, who could hardly have been closer to the centre of things, said that he "never consciously and after mature reflection became a Cubist, but

by dint of working along certain lines" was finally accepted as one. Leger also scrapes in, but on the strength of just four years, 1910-1913, when he was making truly Cubist paintings. Though sculpture is not an important part of the exhibition's concerns, Laurens and Lipchitz are also admitted into the Holy of Holies, and there is a scattering of paintings by the likes of Villon, Delaunay, Metzinger and Gleizes, if only so that we can see for ourselves how far they fell short.

When most comparable exhibitions over the last few years have confused size with stature and thrown in just about everything that is vaguely modernist, this exhibition is a tonic, a special stimulus, a small show: there are in all 100 works on display. It does mean, though, that an amazingly high proportion of them are masterpieces and key works in the evolution of the twentieth-century sensibility. For that is ultimately the significance of what Braque and Picasso did between 1908 and 1913: they did not invent a style, much less a vocabulary, but alone they modified the sensibility of the world by shifting art away from the perceptual approach of the Impressionists to a conceptual approach to external reality. The new way of representing the world has much to do with the mind of the artist as well as his eye.

Nevertheless, whatever the self-styled conceptual artists of the 1970s may try to persuade us, art is not just the quasi-telepathic communication of mind with mind; the thing that is made and the eye which perceives must remain at the centre of the process. The infinitely informative catalogue to this show rightly insists on the intuitive nature of the Cubist revolution, and its issue in great painting as well as in world-changing ideas. There is no denying that the rooms of the exhibition devoted entirely to the most severely analytical of Picasso's and Braque's canvases, with their pervasive, neutral tones, their almost obsessive shuffling of a few basic still-life props — bottles, musical instruments — with almost indistinguishable elements of portrait or Provencal landscape can be chilling for those more attuned to Impressionism and Fauve riots of colour and light.

And today, once one's eye (yes, the eye much more importantly than the mind) has grown accustomed to this scrupulously understated, almost austere and classic beauty which is so essentially Cubist, it is a relief to return to the relative warmth and informality of the synthetic phase. One in particular has seldom looked so attractive as *The Yellow Feather* by Metzinger's *The Yellow Feather* on Delaunay's *Windows Open Simultaneously*, "essential" or not, or even an admittedly marginal Picasso like the 1908 *Landscape*, which looks rather as if it slipped from the background of a Rousseau, than one of the majestic key works. But a definitive exhibition requires us to scale the heights as well as skimming along in the cosy shadows of livability. And it is safe to say that no one who experiences this unmissable show (open until July 10) will ever see art or the world in quite the same way again.

John Russell Taylor

Hilary Finch meets  
Christian Bader  
conductor of F.D.'s  
*The Gambler* at the  
ColiseumDirect  
challenge

Bader: excited

The young Romanian conductor Christian Bader last week made his operatic debut in London in David Pountney's new production and translation of Prokofiev's *The Gambler* for English National Opera. It was something of a debut, too, for Prokofiev's first substantial opera.

Its radical form and language have dogged its stage career ever since its completion in 1916: the first performance had to be delayed until 1929 in Brussels; the Russian premiere was on the radio in 1936, and the only previous live performance saw it in Serbia, in 1962. Edinburgh, however, saw it in 1979, a critic wrote "the opera needs translation, staging and much more than a performance study". Judging by the reaction, those conditions have now at last been met.

As well as bringing Shostakovich's original version of *Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk* in 1960 to the Spoleto Festival, of which he is musical director, Christian Bader worked with David Pountney on *The Queen of Spades* at English National Opera, where, incidentally, his production of *The Gambler* is his first. Bader is a student of men obsessed, Dostoevsky's novel was largely autobiographical: his wife wrote in her diary of "some kind of nightmare that took complete possession of my husband" at the gaming tables in Baden-Baden. Both are propelled by interior, psychological moment, but Prokofiev's hero plays his game of chance in a different society. Where Shostakovich's Hermann could retain his honour by taking his life, Alexey is left with no consequences.

"It's really amazing," Mr Bader, "that a Prokofiev was able to bring such a multifaceted drama together so tightly and so powerfully. The music is like a collage, a mosaic — the moods change very fast. It's cinematic too — think of his music for the films of Eisenstein. Cinema was very exciting at this time in Russia and the way Prokofiev wrote in this youth just happened to be perfectly suited to cinematic techniques.

"You don't have the grand sweeps, the arias and the duets of, say, Dvorak in *Rusalka* or Tchaikovsky in *Queen of Spades*. It's made in segments, and Prokofiev stays very close to Dostoevsky's novel. *The Queen of Spades* is very difficult to produce because there are more than one opera there, and much that is irrelevant. In *The Gambler*, though, once you put the puzzle together it makes sense and there's nothing left over."

Prokofiev found Dostoevsky's prose "more vivid, more graphic and more convincing than any verse" and, perhaps influenced by Mussorgsky's use of Gogol's *The Marriage*, found in *The Gambler* the perfect inspiration for his operatic in a brilliant and very exciting period — the time of Stravinsky's *Rite of Spring*, of Mahler's symphonies, of Strauss's *Salome* and *Elektra*, of Shostakovich's First Symphony and *Lady Macbeth*.

Looking to Mr Bader's first talking to a director as much as a conductor, his native Romania, with its strong theatre traditions, provided the stimulus for him to be singing and conducting opera choruses when he was only 12, while studying in productions from La Comedie Francaise on movies and television. After studying and playing the violin in a brilliant and very exciting period — the time of Stravinsky's *Rite of Spring*, of Mahler's symphonies, of Strauss's *Salome* and *Elektra*, of Shostakovich's First Symphony and *Lady Macbeth*.

After six successful years at the Half Moon Theatre, Robert Walker has resigned his artistic directorship to pursue an independent career as a freelance director.

Nicholas Kenyon

## Royal Opera House

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Producer: Götz Friedrich  
Designer: Günter Schneider-Siemssen

CAST INCLUDES:

Kiri te Kanawa  
Plácido Domingo  
Thomas Allenwith the Orchestra and Chorus  
of The Royal Opera House

CITIBANK

The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2

Opera North  
Joseph's du MaurierOpera North is presenting four new productions, including a world premiere, among the 12 debut.

The premiere, on October 15, is of Wilfred Joseph's *Rebecca*, based on the novel by Daphne du Maurier. It is Opera North's first commissioned work, and is backed by Schweppes, who are entering the field of arts sponsorship for the first time. *Rebecca* is produced by Colin Graham and conducted by David Lloyd-Jones. Opera North's artistic director, Gillian Sullivan as the second Mrs de Winter and Ann Howard as Mrs Danvers.

The season opens in Leeds on October 7 with a new production of *Die Fledermaus* by

King's Singers  
Festival Hall

The King's Singers 15 years old! Heavens, that dates us all, and dates our musical life too, for the jocular after-dinner throwaway undergraduate fun of 1967 is now, to become unto us a staple diet of our entertaining, television and recording industry.

With their unique ability to slip from Arcadelt to Hoagy Carmichael, without anyone noticing the difference, the King's Singers invented the profitable art of "crossover" long before transatlantic executives so named it and deemed it to be the one salvation of a failing classical record market.

But even this smooth, sophisticated machine must change its gears occasionally, and in Sunday night's celebratory concert the group found itself, I thought, slightly ill-at-ease. Among the various switches of personnel in the past few years, Bill Ives has established a lively personality on the tenor line and even has an encore, "Short People" in his honour, while Jeremy Jackman looks set to do the same with a little Inman-style clowning on the top line (which gives an unexpected twist to Rossini's *Barber of Seville* Overture).

As the newest acquisition, Colin Mason has by far the hardest task, supplanting Brian Kay's one-man rhythm section to be the one salvation of a failing classical record market. But even this smooth, sophisticated machine must change its gears occasionally, and in Sunday night's celebratory concert the group found itself, I thought, slightly ill-at-ease.

arrangements) may not have to change. Yet the surprise of phrasing and neap of timing is still there, most of the time, and they are nothing less than wholly professional in their singing.

If it took Sunday night's concert a while to get off the ground, with peppy folk-song arrangements and Renaissance madrigals both sounding somewhere between a barbershop and nineteenth-century church anthems, patience was rewarded with a neat Hungarian ballad, *Laczi*, by Andrew Scollay (a late substitute for a Malcolm Arnold commission and an advertised James Wood work) and by the best of the encores, in which their ineffable politeness slipped just a fraction.

Nicholas Kenyon

NT "THE FINEST NATIONAL THEATRE IN THE WORLD" Bernard Levin, The Times

POSTAL ASSOCIATION	OPENING NEXT WEEK	JUST OPENED	CONTINUING	LAST PERFORMANCE	CONTINUING	CONTINUING IN REPERTOIRE	Cottesloe Theatre	
<b>NEXT BARGAIN NIGHTS</b> Tuesday 10 May Lorenzaccio and Small Change Friday 3 June The Rivals and The Trojan War/Will Not Take Place The Beggar's Opera All tickets £2 — on day of performance only (from 8.30 am), over the counter for cash, two tickets per person.	<b>Inure, Wives</b> in a translation by N. F. Simpson British premiere. A mystery black comedy set in post-war Naples — by the author of <i>Saturday, Sunday, Monday</i> . Cast includes Michael Bryant, Diane Bull, John Dillmore, Avril Elgar, Catherine Hall, Stephen Hattersley, Mary Macleod, Ralph Richardson, Nicholas Selby, Robert Stephens, David Sterne, Daniel Thordike, Glenn Williams, Majorie Yates. Director Mike Ockrent. Designer Raimonda Gaetani, Lighting Leonard Tucker. LYTTLETON: Previews June 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15. Opens June 16. Then June 17, 18 & 20, 21 & 22.	<b>The Trojan War Will Not Take Place</b> English play by Christopher Fry A new production by Harold Pinter of the play described by Kenneth Tynan in 1955 as "a masterpiece... the highest peak in the mountain range of modern French theatre". LYTTLETON: June 4 & 5, 27, 28, 29 & 30. (Also Previews May 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8. Opens May 10. Then May 11, 16, 17, 24, 25 & 26.)	<b>The Rivals</b> [Michael Horden as Sir Anthony and Geraldine McEwan as Mrs Malaprop] are the best double-act in town" (Punch) "Sumptuous... very funny. A glorious evening... I cannot hope to see the play better done" (F. Times) "I cannot see this production being improved upon" (Observer) OLIVIER: June 1, 2 & 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11 & 12, 20, 21, 22 & 23. (Also May 3, 4 & 5, 13, 14 & 15, 16, 17 & 18, 23, 24 & 25.)	<b>Lorenzaccio</b> translated and adapted by John Fowles "A masterpiece" (Times) "A triumphant production by Michael Bogdanov... a blood-stained melodrama of splendid power" (Punch) "Stunningly visual and profoundly inspiring... great theatre" (D. Mail) OLIVIER: June 24, 25 & 27, 28 & 29 (May 2, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21 & 22).	<b>Summer Night's Dream</b> "A magical production" (Guardian) "A production which may be thought of as definitive in the years to come" (Time Out) "Over the whole drama Bill Bryden has woven a shimmering net of enchantment... a triumph" (S. Telegraph) LYTTLETON: June 1 & 2, (Also May 18, 19 & 20, 21 & 22, 23 & 24, 25 & 26, 27 & 28 & 29, 30.) For this production there are some cushions on stage at £1.50	<b>Map of the World</b> "One of the very best new plays of recent years" (F. Times) "Witty, complex and ultimately uplifting" (Guardian) "Crackles with wit, passion and inventiveness" (Time Out) LYTTLETON: June 22, 23, 24, 25 & 26. (Also May 12, 13, 14 & 15, 27, 28 & 29, 30.)	<b>Guys &amp; Dolls</b> Music & lyrics by Frank Loesser. Book by Jo Swerling & Abe Burrows "A knockout" (D. Mirror) "Hyper-sensational" (Time Out) <b>HAS WON 12 TOP AWARDS</b> Prices: £5.50, £7.00, £9.00, £10.00, £11.50. (Midweek Mats £4.00, £5.50, £7.00, £9.00, £10.00) OLIVIER: June 8 & 9, 14, 15 & 16, 17, 18 & 19, 23, 24, 25 & 26, 27, 28 & 29, 30. (Also May 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 & 29, 30.)	<b>Cottesloe Theatre</b> small auditorium Tickets £4.80 (Kick for Touch! Macbeth £3) Day seats £3.20 (Kick for Touch! Macbeth £3) STUDENT STANDBY £2.20 in 45 mins before start Macbeth by Shakespeare workshop presentation Last perfs June 8, 9 & 22, 23 & 24 The Beggar's Opera by John Gay June 4 & 5, 7, 10, 11 & 12, 13 Kick for Touch new play by Peter Gill Last perfs June 1, 2 Small Change by Peter Gill June 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, 27, 28 One Woman Plays by Dario Fo and Franca Rame Last perfs June 20, 21, 24, 25, 28, 30 Not suitable for children

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THE TIMES

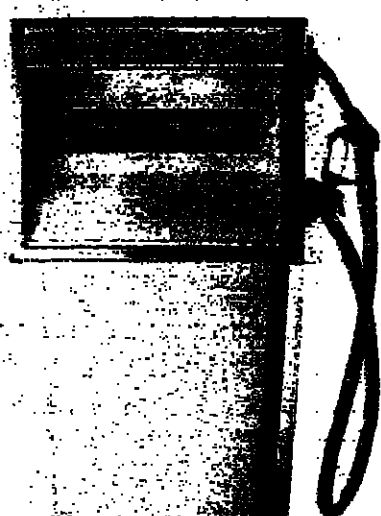
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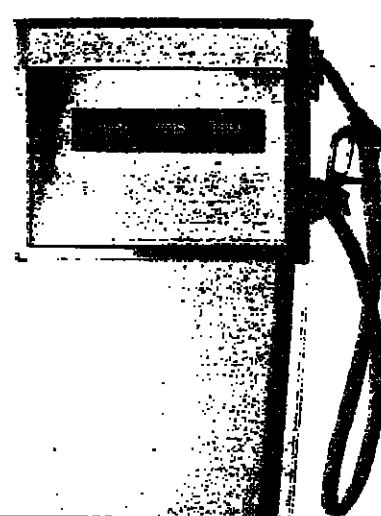
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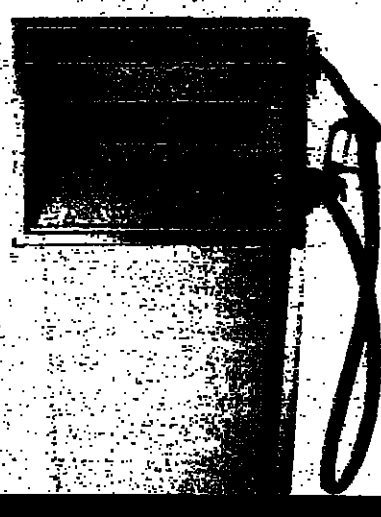
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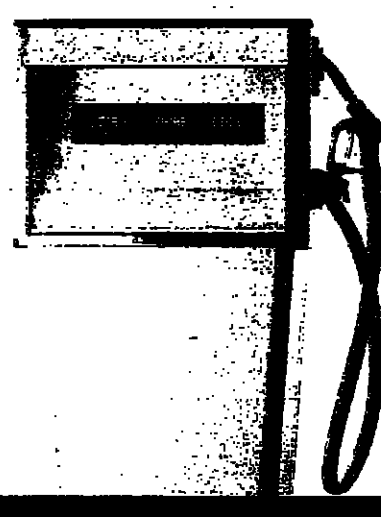
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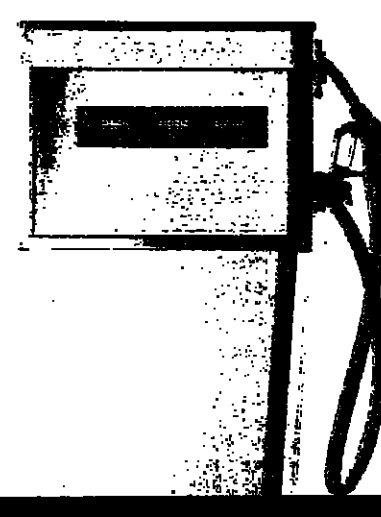
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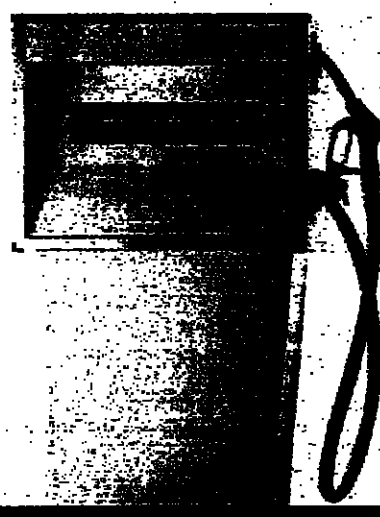
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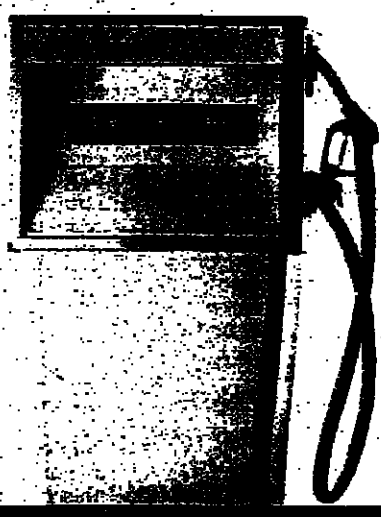
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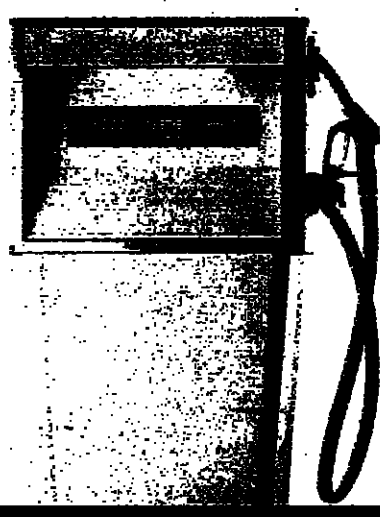
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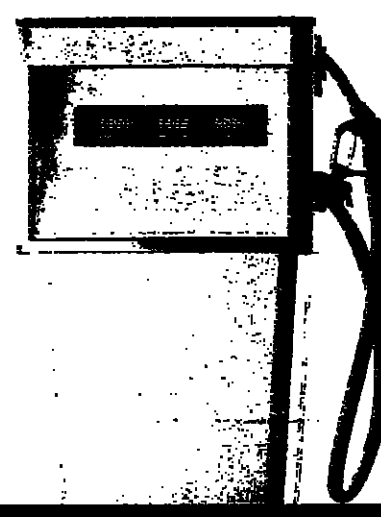
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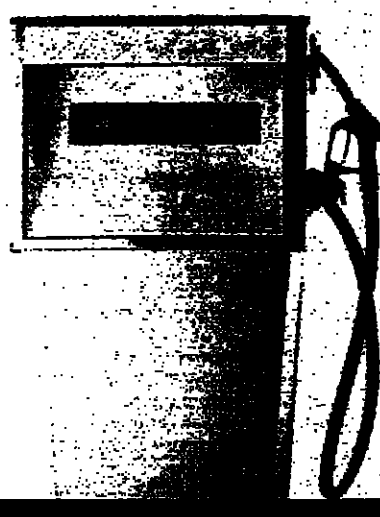
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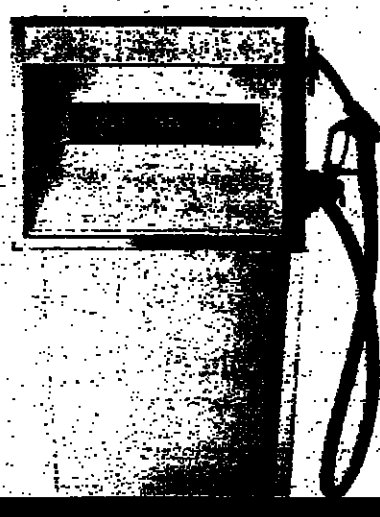
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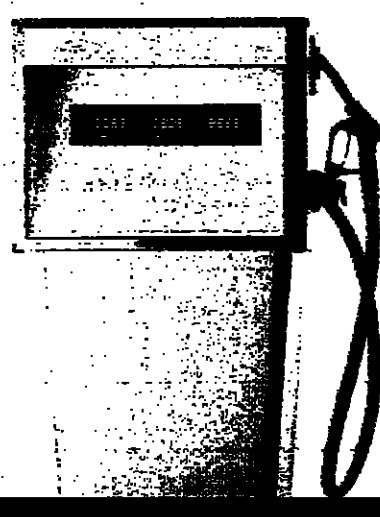
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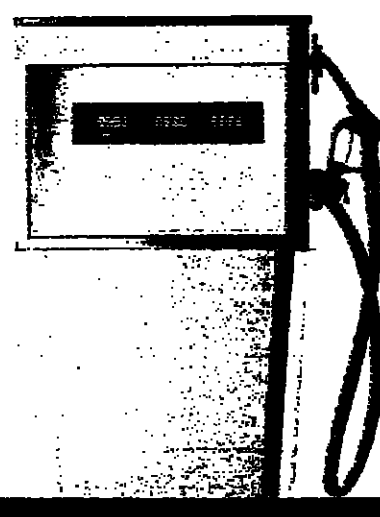
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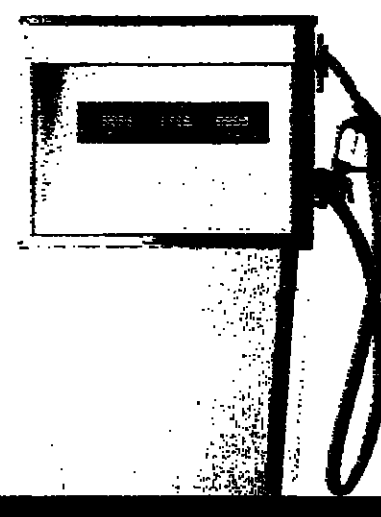
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**FUEL.**



**UNTIL NOW.**



As a rule an automatic car uses up to 20% more fuel than an equivalent manual. The villain of the piece is the conventional automatic gearbox which squanders much of the power it receives from the engine.

The gearbox on the new BMW 7 Series automatics, however, is anything but conventional. Instead of the normal three gears there are four. And it's the new fourth gear that saves the fuel.

Firstly, because it makes a direct

mechanical link with the engine. (A highly efficient arrangement that's not normally found in automatics.)

Secondly, because it provides a high overdrive ratio, which means the engine does less work at high speeds.

The net result: the BMW 735i automatic above actually uses 5% less fuel than the 735i manual.

Yet apart from transmission, they are identical cars.

The same luxurious interior, with room

enough for five, 6ft 6in adults.

The same quiet, six cylinder engine that can surge you from 0 to 60 in eight seconds.

The same electronic, anti-skid braking system that brings you safely back to 0 mph up to 40% faster.

In short, both the automatic and the manual have everything that inspired Motor magazine to write:

"If there is any such thing as the world's best car, then the new BMW 7 Series is as worthy a contender as any."

Which leaves just one question unanswered.

Now that BMW have solved the drawback with automatics, why continue to make manual versions of 7 Series cars at all?

Because as well as being committed to the benefits of advanced technology, BMW is also committed to a rather more traditional concept.

Freedom of choice.



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WCRS



## THE TIMES DIARY

### His number's up

Edmund Marshall, the Oxford double first in mathematics who first spotted that the new constituency boundaries would be worth an extra 20 seats to the Conservatives and who inspired and researched Labour's legal challenge to them, is now himself a victim of the changes. Marshall, who has represented the vanishing Gower since 1971, was pitted against Mick Welsh, MP for Don Valley, in the contest for the new safe Labour seat, Doncaster North. He lost, by what is described as a "substantial" majority.

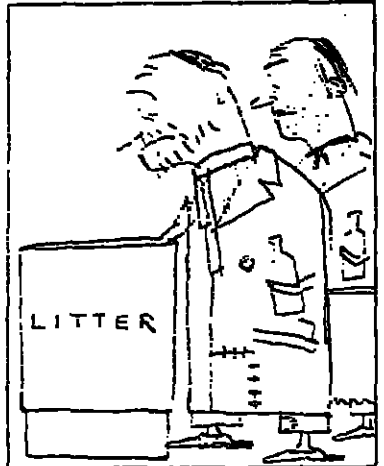
### For Latin lovers

Despite the deterioration in our relationships with South America, London is to have a Latin-American cultural centre. A Grade I listed building in Grafton Way, off Tottenham Court Road, acquired by the Venezuelan government some years ago, now has the contractors in, after being squatted or empty for years. The house is the one in which the Venezuelan national hero, Francisco de Miranda, lived from 1803 to 1810 with Sarah Andrews, the daughter of an English cobbler, who bore him two sons.

### Out of control

The Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators is mystified. Two dozen books in its Westminster library have taken off and disappeared without trace. The guild says the books are not accounted for in the library signature book, and the loss is about £250. The titles include *Flight Operations*, *In Enemy Hands*, and *Accidents Can Happen*.

BARRY FANTONI



'There's nothing in there, pal, just a load of petitions to the Russian embassy'

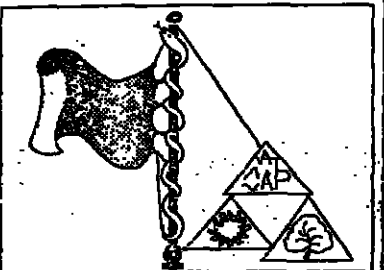
### School's out

Neil Kinnock, Labour's spokesman on education, takes the opportunity of speech-making visits around the country to look at the local schools wherever he happens to be. Tonight he speaks in Bedford, and the chairman of the education committee, Fred Barley, has refused him permission to set foot in any of the schools. The reason he gives is that the local elections on Thursday are too close for education establishments to be associated with any "political activity". Kinnock says he has never been so balked before.

Can it be that even the Queen thinks the one penny coin stinks? The royal proclamation, as printed in the London Gazette, refers to the "Ensigns of Our United Kingdom" inscribed on the reverse.

### Wait for it

There is uncontrolled exuberance at the Royal Opera House over the pre-arranged triumph of the Plácido Domingo-Kiri te Kanawa partnership, opening tonight in Puccini's *Manon Lescau*. Demand for seats has been greater than for anything since the Callas-Gobbi *Tosca* of 1964, with all performances sold out and regulars left to vie for tickets in a ballot. Unlike 1964, though, losses will still have a chance to see the show, when Covent Garden markets its video of the opera later in the year.



You were full of bright ideas for a new Euroflag better than that adopted from the Council of Europe. I liked Tony Dalton's "armada" unit of currency on a field of very small print. V. J. Humphreys's ring of roses motif, and Graham Smith's stagnant green Escher triangle, surrounded by red tape. The winner had similar ideas, and more. Michael Millard proposed an ineffable flag of three interlocking elements to be flown in triplicate and opposed to each country's national flag. The uppermost has a blind maze of red tape around the letters CAP and VAT. The parliamentary pennant has a hot-air balloon like a rhubarb leaf on a moonshine-coloured ground, and must provide buoyancy to support the other pennants. The commission balloon has a steller composition of grasping hands around gold, making vernacular gestures of independence and each restraining the next hand's wrist.

The whole is supported on a snake-wreathed pole, bearing on a universal ball joint, geyed in counterpoise to be irreversible but capable of limited lateral deviation. Well worth the bubbly.

PHS

# Hearts and minds - and bodies

## Anthony Lewis puts the case against increased American aid to El Salvador

member of the forces has been successfully prosecuted.

The figures come from offices established by the Roman Catholic archdiocese in San Salvador to keep track of the violence. Its Office of Legal Oversight tallied these murders of civilian non-combatants by security forces during the first three months of this year: January, 430; February, 537; March, 329. The same office records murders of civilians by the guerrilla forces. It found seven in January, 13 in February, six in March.

Those of us who live safely under authority restrained by law must find it hard to imagine life in such conditions. At the barest minimum people want some expectation of security - of life - from their government. How can a regime whose armed forces kill 100 of its citizens week after week expect attachment to its cause? How can it win a war, whatever aid it gets?

The questions I raise here are practical ones. I have no illusion that the guerrilla forces and their leaders are all noble democrats, believers in government by law. But they evidently are powerfully

motivated: by a desire to change a society long marked by brutality and exploitation. What US policy will marshal a successful opposition to them?

One possibility would be to change the character of the Salvadoran government and its forces so that people would identify with them, would see in them a government of elementary protection. But for that, the power to bring about such a transformation is an enormously large order.

Alternatively, the US could take over the war. But public feeling against such a speech of US combat forces to El Salvador is so great that it is hard to see how any president could send them.

Leslie H. Gelb explored Salvador policy in a recent article in the *New York Times* based on extensive talks with administration officials. They said it would take two to seven years before a big US effort started to produce results. But they did not have answers to such practical questions as these: will Congress wait that long? Will the Salvadoran death squads "win" if keep voting money for a war of indefinite duration? If all else fails, will the administration advocate sending US forces?

The US got into Vietnam originally, I believe, for honest reasons of opposing a communist takeover. But it did not weigh the practicalities, and its intervention ended by doing terrible injury to the Vietnamese and itself. Commitments made without reckoning the consequences are neither moral nor wise.

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## Oil, the windfall that could be blown away

The second oil price shock of 1980 generated profits much in excess of those needed to justify the investment. If these profits had not been taxed, most of them would have been sent to the multinational shareholders in other countries and so would have had no impact on spending power in Britain.

This claim is broadly correct, although the Government would be honest if it recognized that the progress so far achieved owes more to a fortunate gift of nature than to any particular success in cutting public expenditure. The North Sea revenues could have been used in other ways, to boost public spending or lower taxes, and not to limit the

PSBR. If they had been spent rather than saved, the PSBR would still be about 6 per cent of national income and monetary management would remain difficult.

Another important aspect needs to be emphasized. By cutting the amount it borrows, the Government has made smaller demands on the pool of domestic savings. As a result, pension funds, insurance companies, and indeed private individuals have been able to invest heavily abroad. By these mechanisms, North Sea money has indirectly financed the acquisition of foreign assets on a much greater scale than would otherwise have been possible.

North Sea oil is a finite resource. Although much depends on future discoveries and oil price movements, the phase of maximum profitability is now clearly coming to an end. As the benefits from the North Sea are of a once-for-all rather than continuing character, it would have been inappropriate for Britain to have stepped up its consumption by the full amount of the extra tax revenues. The Government's policy, which has led to low budget deficits, healthy balance of payments

surpluses and the building up of a nest-egg of foreign assets, has been responsible and logical.

The merits of using North Sea revenues to cut the PSBR and not for any other purpose are demonstrated with particular clarity by the prospect of falling oil prices, possibly for several years to come. If the oil money had been lavished on over-ambitious industrial investment schemes and miscellaneous welfare hand-outs as in Mexico, Britain would now be financially very exposed. A fall in the BNO reference price from its present \$30 a barrel to \$25 would take £2,500m off tax receipts in a year. A drop to \$20 would cause an even more drastic loss of more than £5,000m.

British fiscal policy will be at the mercy of the international oil market for the foreseeable future. In these circumstances, the correct approach is to regard the North Sea as an unreliable source of revenue and to run an abnormally large contingency reserve to give protection against the risk of a big oil price fall. In fact, in the latest Budget, Sir Geoffrey Howe provided for a smaller contingency reserve in the coming fiscal year than in the last. There has, understandably and rightly, been critical comment about this retrograde step. The news that the 1983/84 PSBR was £9,300m, instead of the £7,500m estimate announced in the Budget, re-emphasizes the dangers of too cavalier an attitude to public expenditure control.

The vulnerability of the Government's finances to oil price changes argues for continued caution in fiscal policy. There are advocates of a higher budget deficit on the grounds that, if unemployment was at a more normal level, the public sector would have a financial surplus. They have failed to recognize that a government enjoying a temporary tax-gathering bonanza because of a natural resource windfall should, as a matter of prudence, run a surplus.

It is a myth that fiscal policy has been restrictive in Britain in the last four years and it would be a mistake to embark on higher public sector borrowing now. The drop in the PSBR since 1978/79 owes more to the bounty of the North Sea than to an underlying shift in the pattern of public expenditure and tax revenue in the non-oil sector.

Tim Congdon

The author is economist's partner of stockbroker L. Messel & Co.

## Now May is here, can winter be far behind?

A cold, wet April has given way to a cold, wet May. Instead of bumper bumper traffic jams on roads to the coast over the holiday weekend, all but the hardest stayer outdoors out of the wind, rain and occasional snow. Do we have any reason to feel cheated by having so much miserable spring weather?

Our expectations are based partly on art and poetry depicting April as a month of rapidly returning warmth. The medieval Books of Hours show April as a scene of activity in the garden in a leaf-decked setting against azure sky.

Over the centuries poets have presented the same image of a month full of warm west wind, bursting buds, blossom and life-giving showers. Few of them are prepared to admit the intrusion of the sleet and cold, drenching rain of recent weeks, though Cowper got it nearer the mark in his definition: "Our severest winter, commonly called spring".

Examination of available meteorological records does in fact show that this April, although exceptionally wet, was in keeping with many earlier springs. Only two years ago we had heavy snow over much of the country in the fourth week of the month. More generally the cool springs of the past 10 to 15 years mark a return to the conditions of the previous two centuries, the more frequent early warmth of the 1940s and 1950s being the exception.

A more realistic view of spring is reflected in folklore, which contains

many references to the cold of April. The term blackthorn winter notes the fact that it is often very cold in the second week of April, when the blackthorn normally flowers.

Times readers will not be surprised to learn that the return of the cuckoo in mid-April is linked with both the weather and the coming harvest.

If the cuckoo sings when the hedge is brown

Sell thy horse and buy the corn.

This saying forecasts that a cold spring with late vegetation produces a poor hay crop but is followed by a better summer and harvest.

But the claim of folklore that a pattern exists between the seasons is not supported by the meteorological statistics. Cold springs have not in the past been followed by any particular type of summer. But, unfortunately, very wet Aprils do seem to have been followed by wet summers.

As for the harvest, the behaviour of crops is even more complex. Cereals are in general remarkably resilient and fare well in moderately cool, damp summers. So any current

years about the harvest are premature.

A late start causes lasting harm to those crops that need plenty of warmth. Both in England and on the Continent a bad spring retards the progress of vines and leads to a poor vintage. Cold and wet causes the vines to flower late, contract diseases and lose many embryo grapes. Those that survive often protect themselves with thick skins and form tiny fruit. Irregular flowering also produces tardy grapes which the French call "conscript", as they enter the fray too late to do much good.

Even more damaging to fruit and vegetables are late killing frosts. In extreme cases these can do great damage to orchards well into May. So far this year we have avoided such extremes, though late frosts have been common in recent years. But there is still plenty of time. Frost in the third week of May 1935 destroyed four-fifths of the country's fruit crop while Gilbert White recorded widespread frost damage in London and Hampshire in the second week of June 1787.

W. J. Burroughs

Roger Scruton

## Gulliver and the gullible

On reading that researches into the ancient Treatise of Education, by writing to the Prime Minister, I was assured that one small drop of this Tincture would instil into the most obstinate Youth that compliant Disposition which would fit him for the Uses of Society. I saw him try the Experiment on a rough Boy, dragged from a neighbouring Closet, who, upon tasting the Concoction that was forced between his Lips, fell down in a Swoon, from which he seemed likely never to recover.

I recovered many other Apartments, but shall not trouble my reader with all the Curiosities I observed, save only two, which seemed to contain remarkable Instructions. I was highly pleased to find a representation of large and jovial Aspects, who described himself as a Political Philosopher. He insisted that I share his Wine, and showed himself most ready to answer my inquiries, arguing that since Things are known only by their Names, my Puzlement could be overcome simply by altering the Usage of the Word that had prompted it. He therefore proposed an ingenious Device, which he called the 'Family' name, an 'Aspects' name, to prove so agreeable to those subject to its Regimen, as to endure through every change in the political Body. This Device therefore proposed that the Benefits received from the Treasury should henceforth be known as 'Family Allowances', and all taxes as 'Family Dues', by which simple Improvement, he did assure me, the Institution of the Family should prove as lasting as the natural Avicure of Mankind.

In another Chamber I encountered a Projector who, by the Dignity of his Robes, I assumed to be a Man of great consequence. He told me that he had been engaged for many Years in the most exacting mental Labours, about the very Question that I proposed, and that in his studies he had judged that Clarity could be brought readily to accept the Burdens and Duties of Society, provided only that suitable Facilities were provided for the Development of their native Ingenuity. He particularly mentioned the 'Future Kiss', an Action whereby the Young learn simultaneously to content and to disclose their amorous Intentions. It was a singular Misfortune, he said, that there were so few Localities in which the 'Future Kiss' could now be practised. But he assured me with pleasure that Her Majesty had granted his Ideas most warm and assured him that 'Future Kissing' contributes alike to Initiative and to Responsibility, the two most precious Virtues upon which the Future will be founded. And the learned Doctor told me that a Proclamation had that very Day gone forth from the Palace, in which he was named as Minister of the 'Future Kiss'.

The author is Editor of the Salisbury Review.

Geoffrey Smith

## A Labour tendency to duck the issue

For the second month in succession the Labour Party's national executive committee declined last week to take any further action against Militant Tendency. Indeed, for the second month in succession it decided not even to discuss the question. As the next full meeting of the NEC is not until May 25, this almost certainly means that if there is a June election no effective action can be taken to prevent active supporters of Militant from standing as official Labour candidates.

This contrasts strangely with the impression given by Labour leaders that the party is determined to take action against Militant. When Mr Foot himself was questioned just after the conference on the television programme *Weekend World* on October 3, he denied that he had changed his mind about getting rid of the Militant candidates, though he was careful not to commit himself as to how and when anything might be done about them. Subsequently he has given the impression to colleagues that he has decided to act before the election.

At the February meeting the NEC voted to expel the five members of the Militant editorial board. At its next meeting on March 23, before it three motions of Militant were, in the name of Miss Richardson, proposed that no other member of the party should be expelled on the grounds that he or she was a reader or supporter of the Militant newspaper.

Another, put forward by Mr Denis Howell, suggested that all regions, constituencies, branches and affiliated organizations should be informed that the Militant organization should not be provided with any facilities on Labour Party occasions. The third, from Mr John Gillingham, proposed that a sub-committee of the NEC should be formed to consider further action.

None of these motions dealt specifically with the question of Militant candidates. But Mr Gillingham was designed to lead to action against them. The meeting was held, however, the day before the Darlington by-election, and Mr Foot asked the committee not to risk spoiling Labour's excellent chances of victory there by discussing any of the three motions on that occasion.

Last week the same three motions came up again, but this time Mr Sam McCuskie, the party chairman, said that it would be inappropriate to discuss any of them because of the threat of legal action from Militant, and the NEC proceeded swiftly to the next business. It would be remarkable if Mr McCuskie took such action without Mr Foot's prior approval.

It is not difficult to understand

Mr Foot's motives. He believes passionately in the unity of the Labour movement, and he must fear that any further action against Militant would be bound to be disruptive at a time when the party has been giving the impression of coming closer together.

But why have the right acquiesced without apparently a murmur of protest? The principal reason is that they were not sure that they would have won had they pressed the question. They believed that Mr Foot might have opposed them, and that Mr Kinnock and Mr John Gillingham would have followed his lead.

Mr Peter Kilgour, a traditional left-Militant, when Mr Foot himself was questioned just after the conference on the television programme *Weekend World* on October 3, he denied that he had changed his mind about getting rid of the Militant candidates, though he was careful not to commit himself as to how and when anything might be done about them. Subsequently he has given the impression to colleagues that he has decided to act before the election.

At the February meeting the NEC voted to expel the five members of the Militant editorial board. At its next meeting on March 23, before it three motions of Militant were, in the name of Miss Richardson, proposed that no other member of the party should be expelled on the grounds that he or she was a reader or supporter of the Militant newspaper.

Another, put forward by Mr Denis Howell, suggested that all regions, constituencies, branches and affiliated organizations should be informed that the Militant organization should not be provided with any facilities on Labour Party occasions. The third, from Mr John Gillingham, proposed that a sub-committee of the NEC should be formed to consider further action.

None of these motions dealt specifically with the question of Militant candidates. But Mr Gillingham was designed to lead to action against them. The meeting was held, however, the day before the Darlington by-election, and Mr Foot asked the committee not to risk spoiling Labour's excellent chances of victory there by discussing any of the three motions on that occasion.

Last week the same three motions came up again, but this time Mr Sam McCuskie, the party chairman, said that it would be inappropriate to discuss any of them because of the threat of legal action from Militant, and the NEC proceeded swiftly to the next business. It would be remarkable if Mr McCuskie took such action without Mr Foot's prior approval.

It is not difficult to understand





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## JUNE APPROACHES

Tomorrow is the fourth anniversary of the start of Mrs Thatcher's first term as prime minister. It is the day on which she would first allow her mind to play upon the means of transition to her second term, according to her own implausible account of her own processes. On Thursday are local elections in England and Wales, less London. For the following two days the voting will be pored over for what it tells or does not tell about general election chances. On Sunday is a council of war at Chequers. By this day next week Mrs Thatcher is expected to have announced her choice or rejection of the June option. She may tease it out further, but she would be unwise to do so.

Her difficulty about June has been two-fold. First to get the calculation of probabilities right. The local elections, though difficult to interpret and far from conclusive, are an important piece of evidence, worth waiting for. Her other difficulty has been the want of a respectable pretext for going to the country so far in advance of necessity.

Her earlier asides on the subject and her whole approach to government have pointed the other way. To jump at a favourable opportunity a year before time would be out of character and call for some explanation - at least for the benefit of those to whom it is not self-evident that whatever moment is most favourable for the party of the Prime Minister is the right and proper moment to dissolve parliament.

No pretext has presented itself. The Government is under no exceptional pressure from external events or internal weakness. Its mandate is still valid. The pound, whose vulnerability to political speculation was at one time being advanced as a reason for an early election, is just now conspicuously unaffected by movement in the world oil price and conspicuously unaffected by election jitters. The approaching climax of the disarmament talks in Geneva remains an important consideration in the timing of a general election. But the effect of electoral uncertainty in Britain,

or of the removal of it, on the progress of those negotiations is too speculative to be the decisive factor in determining the date of the election.

June means throwing away the time spent on the Telecommunications Bill, a large act of privatization which is a line of policy strenuously promoted by this Government and the Police Bill which, for all the criticisms made of it, is a major legislative contribution to the "fight against crime", one of the Government's highest priorities. What urgency commands dissolution before these measures reach the statute book?

Furthermore, to go to the country at the very first signs of recovery from the depth of recession and by the light of inflation and unemployment indices which it is admitted will look slightly worse in a few months' time is to throw into relief the Opposition's charge of "cut and run". It lends credibility to the assertion that the buzz of economic recovery may be destined to peter out in extended stagnation and massive unemployment - for if it were not so, why the rush to seek the approval of the electorate?

Mrs Thatcher has got round the problem of the missing pretext by the simple means of removing the necessity for one. By allowing speculation about a June election to run rife, by doing nothing to check the exuberance of her party zealots, by joining in the guessing game herself, she has within the space of three months transformed the plainly premature into the almost overdue. The parties are mobilized, though their strategists, mindful of the danger of peaking too soon, do not close with each other, preferring to fight proxy wars over such territory as the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Expectation is now so swollen that the "natural" thing to do, the course that requires no special explanation or more than perfunctory justification, is to go in June.

Indeed, the expectancy, in so far as it brings in its train bureaucratic and commercial hesitations while the judgment of the electorate is awaited, introduces an objective reason

for getting on with it that was not there before.

This is very astute of the Prime Minister - provided that she intended June all along, or provided that the answer spells June when the reckoning of election chances is made next week end. If, on the other hand, her settled preference has been to run the full course of the parliament, or if the reckoning of chances points to a later date, she will find she has boxed herself in.

Her purpose, she says, has been to close no option. In fact in creating for herself an easy June option she has made the others markedly less attractive. If she now passes over June she will appear either to be ducking an opportunity of her own making because in the end she is frightened by the odds; or if she pleads long-term considerations ("elected for five years", "unfinished tasks" and so on), she will be rightly accused of wantonly encouraging speculation about an intention she did not entertain when it was within her power to choke it off at any time. The damage thus created might be reduced if she were to announce before the local elections that she will not advise the Queen to dissolve parliament this summer. But even so, it would look like running away, so firm has she allowed the expectation to become.

On the assumption once again that it is to be June because that is what she wants, Mrs Thatcher will have managed a notable piece of political manipulation. Her reputation will fare less well with those who admire her for very different qualities - for her constancy in the possession of long views and high aims with no more of calculation in her make-up than is necessary for her to be a politician at all. Another victim of her manipulation will be the system of five-year parliaments which will once more, and this time quite needlessly, have been compressed to four. Neither of those bruises suffered in the stampede for June, it may be added, is of an order appreciably to influence the outcome of a general election.

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## WHEN TRUST IS ABSENT

The version of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill that reaches its report stage in the House of Commons today is a considerable improvement on the original. It is still not a good measure, and its balance is still unfairly tilted in favour of the police at the expense of the individual who finds himself involved with them. The government has, however, made, or promised to make, changes that remove some of its more objectionable elements.

The aim of the Bill is laudable: to lay down, for the first time, a comprehensive code of police powers which would apply nationally. It has nevertheless attracted a spectacularly wide range of opposition, though the criticism has not always been founded on a correct understanding of the effect of the provisions attacked. Much of the criticism, however, has been well-founded, and the Home Office was right to respond to it.

The unexpectedly strong alliance of doctors, bishops, lawyers and journalists objecting to the proposed power to allow the police to search confidential files resulted in the withdrawal of that provision. More importantly in practice, though making less impact on the public, the "serious arrestable offence", the commission of which triggers the exercise of a variety of police powers, has been redefined. Instead of its presence being a matter for the subjective discretion of the police officer, it has now been given an objective component, a test of reasonableness, and a list of criteria to be taken into account. Other amendments of greater or less practical effect have improved the Bill, without, however, touching on its main flaw.

The Bill's omissions are as significant as the shortcomings of its content. It does not provide for the tape recording of police interrogation of suspects, and it does not introduce reforms in the prosecution system. These were part of the package proposed by the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure (though in fact its recommendations on tape recording were unnecessarily timid). The commission's chairman has explained that all was not necessarily intended for one and the same Bill. But the parts cohere and should form a single programme of reform.

Tape recording would ensure that whatever was said in the interview room was accurately reported to the trial court. Spurious claims by criminals

that they had been "verballed" would be unsustainable; court time spent in deciding the voluntariness of confessions would be saved; more defendants would be likely to plead guilty; and justice would be done rather more often than it is at present. The police have been, on the whole, against taping, fearing that it might inhibit their methods of questioning, and until recently it had seemed that the Government too was lukewarm. The two-year trial scheme in six police areas was largely interpreted as an unnecessary delaying device. The Home Office minister responsible for the Bill, Mr Patrick Mayhew, has now made a welcome firm commitment to national tape recording as soon as practicable.

The Government has also accepted in principle that the prosecution system needs to be changed to take the decision to prosecute out of the hands of the police and give it to some form of independent authority staffed by lawyers. The method of achieving that objective is presently under consideration by a departmental working party. This means that the separate components of the desired package of powers and safeguards will not be assembled for at least another three years (assuming the continuation of a Conservative administration). That is far from satisfactory, but it is not enough reason to jettison the Bill altogether until its companion pieces of legislation are ready. There are still, however, a number of changes that need to be made to the Bill before it can be judged acceptable.

Perhaps the most worrying provision allows an interviewee to be kept for 36 hours in police custody without charge, possibly without access to a lawyer, before the detention becomes subject to independent outside scrutiny. The police would then have to apply to a bench of magistrates in open court to keep him longer, up to 96 hours in all. These periods are too long. There is no sufficient reason for the police to detain anyone longer than 24 hours without being compelled to justify the continued detention to the magistrates. They, in turn, should have power to extend the time only to 48 hours, or perhaps 72 hours in highly exceptional circumstances.

Most of the objections to the Bill are based as much on public estimations of the way the police will use their powers as on the wording of the clauses in question. The new powers to stop

and search people, for instance, are accompanied by the requirement that the police must have reasonable suspicion that they will find something unlawful, and there is the obligation to keep meticulous records of each search, to be made available to the individual. The black community finds it difficult to accept that the law will not be used oppressively and discriminatorily against their members, as the old "sus" law sometimes was.

It is not easy, either, to be confident that the new independent assessor appointed to act as a supervisor over serious complaints against the police will restore flagging public confidence in the system; or that judges will frequently enough exclude improperly obtained evidence; or that the senior police officers or magistrates entrusted with various powers and discretions will use them sufficiently to restrain excessive police activities.

To a large extent, the Bill's reception - demonstrates the unhappy fact that there is in our society a degree of mistrust of the police which is not confined to alleged victims of police misbehaviour or the campaigning organizations that take up their cause. The police as a whole continue to deserve, and usually get, the support of the community in their increasingly difficult and sensitive task. There have, however, been too many examples of the police falling below standards of acceptable conduct to be shrugged off, as was once possible, by reference to the odd rotten apple.

Incidents like the shooting of Stephen Waldorf, the Railton Road searches, and the apparent inability of some policemen to get the right address when forcing their way into people's homes hardly help the image. Some of the adverse publicity about the police is unfair or motivated by malice, but there is enough justified criticism to cause disquiet. That is why there is a reluctance to give the police the powers which the Bill provides, without being certain that there are brakes enough on their exercise.

To insist on safeguards is not to be anti-police or soft on crime or criminals. It is rather to ensure that the police continue to have the backing of the society they deserve, and to maintain the necessary balance between authority and the citizen without which no state can call itself free and democratic.

## Labour's policy on schools

From the Headmaster of Clifton College

Sir, We should, I suppose, be grateful to Mr Kinnock (April 27) for stating so plainly the intentions of his party towards independent schools, but we cannot allow him to shelter behind his picturesque imagery of bricks, walls and cement. Mr Kinnock blandly offers us "voluntary maintained" status - an invention of the 1944 Act designed to help local authorities when they were short of secondary-school places. Now that there are so many empty places in the maintained sector that LEAs are faced with the harsh necessity of closing existing schools, how will Mr Kinnock compel local councils to take over private schools which they do not need or want?

In Bristol alone there are ten independent secondary schools of national repute, quite apart from preparatory schools. Does Mr Kinnock think that the rate-payers of Bristol would want to meet the running costs of expensive Victorian buildings at present maintained by fees from independent benefactors? And does he really believe that local authorities would want to make use of the boarding facilities of our schools, or would be able to turn them into cost-effective community centres?

If he does, then Mr Kinnock has lost touch with the realities of local politics. If he does not, then he ought to admit that his talk of voluntary maintained status is a smoke-screen and that he is bent on destruction. Yours faithfully, STUART ANDREWS, Headmaster, Clifton College, Bristol, Avon, April 27.

## Trade with Japan

From the Director General of the Committee on Invisible Exports

Sir, Mr Bourlet (April 25) seems keen to stress Japan's large invisible deficit with Britain and, accordingly, to back up Japan's argument that she has a large overall deficit with the UK (he puts it at nearly \$20 in 1981) even allowing for her surplus on visible goods. Mr Cuddeford (also April 25) on the other hand, is clearly aware of the discrepancies between the Japanese and British estimates.

The fact is that Japan's estimate of her invisible deficit with us is five times that estimated and published in *British Business*. The difference is simply explained, and from earlier correspondence, Mr Bourlet plainly knows the reason.

While the Bank of Japan records the "invisible" transactions on a gross basis, Britain, and particularly the City of London, is acting as an entrepot centre, sometimes undertaking two separate gross transactions on behalf of Japanese clients and taking a small commission or "turn" for its "middle-man" role. This applies to Euro-currency transactions, banking, shipping, freight and commodities, as well as portfolio investment. If major central banks choose to calculate their bilateral figures on a gross basis, ignoring the true nature of the underlying transactions, these misunderstandings will continue.

Yours faithfully, W. M. CLARKE, Director-General, Committee on Invisible Exports, 7th Floor, The Stock Exchange, EC2, April 27.

## Thieves abroad

From Mrs Nora Bradbury

Sir, I, too, was attacked and robbed in a crowded street in Palermo last week. The attack was two-pronged and well organised. Two youths on a scooter grabbed my bag as I was crossing a side street, the strap broke as I struggled and retained my hold. This was the moment for my second assailant, a much older man (30-ish perhaps) to swoop in and take the now unattached bag while I was recovering from the shock of the first attempt.

The police and a *vigilante civile* were called to the spot within minutes but they seemed confused and made no attempt to question witnesses or give chase. In fact they seemed quite untrained to deal with the problem.

It is interesting to note that no mention of an older assailant was made in the translation of my statement given to me by the police. I think Fagin is alive and well and living in Palermo. Yours faithfully, NORA BRADBURY, 24 Maryland Way, Uxbridge on Thames, Middlesex, April 22.

## CND and communism

From Dr Tony Weaver

Sir, Your judgment (leading article, April 21) that CND is the dupe of the Soviet-backed World Peace Council fails to notice a most important extra-parliamentary development in the past 25 years, namely its commitment to non-violent direct action, in addition to electioneering.

This was practised in the late fifties by such men as Michael Scott and Bertrand Russell, who were certainly not communists, and has been endorsed officially by the CND conference. It has come about largely as a result of the initiative of the rank and file, several of whom have been elected on to the national council.

The demonstrators at Greenham Common made an enormous impact and gained publicity because their actions have been non-violent. This includes a willingness to suffer on the long demonstrations, even in prison if necessary, and advance consultation on plans with the

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Keeping prime ministers in prospect

From Mr Vernon Bogdanor

Sir, Far from being "a constitutional nonsense", as you suggest (leading article, April 26) the nomination by the parties comprising the Alliance of a "Prime Minister-designate" is quite essential in the interests both of the electorate and the Palace.

Were the Alliance to find itself after a general election in a position in which it was asked to form a government, it is vital that the Queen be left in no doubt as to whom she ought to ask to lead it. She would not wish to become involved in squabbles between rival claimants or in party disputes.

The dangers of not having a straightforward method of discovering a "Prime Minister-designate" were well illustrated by the events following Mr Macmillan's resignation in 1963 when the controversies which arose might, in less happy circumstances, easily have encompassed the role of the Queen. Since then, of course, the Conservative Party has wisely adopted the method of electing its leader so that no such misunderstandings can arise.

Surely the electorate also is entitled to know who would be asked to lead an Alliance Government. In modern times, the Prime Minister is at least *primus inter pares*; and indeed the personality and attitudes of the Prime Minister will inevitably colour the whole approach of the Government. It would not be right to hide from the electorate a fact which is bound to be of very considerable importance when they come to cast their vote.

Incidentally, your statement that "The post of Prime Minister depends on an ability to command a majority in the House of Commons..." is not strictly correct in a situation in which no one party can command a majority. Neither Ramsay MacDonald, in January, 1924, or 1929, nor Harold Wilson, in March, 1974, were able to

command a majority in the Commons. It appears that they were not asked whether they could command a majority, but whether they could form a government - a very different matter.

Perhaps these precedents will carry little weight in the future. But in a situation in which, whatever the result of the forthcoming general election, three political groupings are likely to be competing for power for the foreseeable future, surely it is time to consider the impact of a three (or four) party system upon our Constitution. Otherwise we may be faced with any number of (genuine) constitutional nonsense.

Yours faithfully, VERNON BOGDANOR, Senior Tutor, Brasenose College, Oxford, April 26.

### Seats at the summit

From Mr Robert Hargreaves

Sir, Another issue arises if the Prime Minister attends the Williamsburg summit meeting in the middle of a general election campaign (Ronald Burt, April 28). Would she not then put herself under a constitutional obligation to invite the two other potential prime ministers, Mr Foot and Mr Jenkins, to participate?

There is, of course, an important precedent: on the day Parliament was dissolved for the general election of 1945, Churchill invited Attlee to attend the Potsdam conference, which was to open, in similar circumstances, before the election result was known. Attlee accepted and subsequently took over the negotiations with Truman and Stalin when the election results were declared.

Yours faithfully, ROBERT HARGREAVES, 17 Kilton Road, Barnes, SW13, April 29.

### Union Star inquiry

From the General Secretary of the National Union of Seamen

Sir, Your report (April 27) that Mr Michael Thomas, QC, counsel for the owners of the ill-fated Union Star, spoke of "mischievous tongues of busybodies" at the Penlee inquiry when referring to remarks made by this union and its sponsored MP, Mr John Prescott.

How strange that Mr Thomas should have made this statement on the penultimate day of the inquiry, when no time was left for the union to answer his slur.

Of course, the union had been aware for some time that Union Transport were understandably unhappy with our comments on the manning of the Union Star. So while in Penzance earlier this month to visit local coastal radio installations Mr Prescott publicly challenged Union Transport to call either of us for cross-examination at the inquiry.

Regrettably, this offer was not taken up. But I stand by my comments, made at the time of the tragedy and subsequently, that had the Union Star been a UK-registered vessel, her crew would have consisted of at least seven seafarers instead of the minimum of five

required under Irish maritime regulations.

Whether the vessel's manning was a contributory factor to the disaster is for the inquiry to decide. However, it is hardly "mischievous" of us, or are we acting like "busybodies", in establishing this fact.

This disparity between UK and Irish manning regulations also raises another issue of legitimate concern to the union: that British-based shipping companies might choose to register vessels in Ireland in order to avoid the UK's higher statutory minimum manning levels, which are determined by our Department of Trade in the interests of safety.

We have repeatedly warned the department that the presence in British waters of ships manned below UK standards poses a serious threat to the lives of other seafarers and those in the air-sea rescue services. The events of December 19, 1981, may have served, albeit tragically, to underline this point.

Yours faithfully, JIM SLATER, General Secretary, National Union of Seamen, Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, SW4, April 28.

### Greenfield sites

From Mr J. C. Baines

Sir, Surely the time has come to stop all further building on greenfield sites. How can it make sense, with hundreds of millions of square feet of offices, factories and warehouses standing empty, to carry on building even more?

Here, in the West Midlands, where we have around 40 million square feet of ready-built spare capacity, the developers themselves are taking the roofs off recently completed factory units, to avoid paying rates, whilst at the same time they are eagerly accepting the Government's incentives to build more units elsewhere.

Buildings do not create jobs - they soak up precious industrial finance and all too often they destroy useful green and leafy landscape at the same time. Even when a building is let or sold, it is apparently now designed to have a functional life expectancy of no more than 20 years.

If we must perpetuate the myth that new buildings are needed (in order to create jobs?) then will the Government at least carry out its market-place manipulations in such a way that precious and irreplaceable green spaces are left untouched and the ugly sites of recent industrial dereliction are redeveloped instead?

Yours faithfully, CHRIS BAINES, 9 Station Road, Hagley, Stourbridge, West Midlands.

### Funding the BBC

From Mr Paul Saunders

Sir, I doubt that Mr David Elstein's alternative proposal for funding the BBC (April 29) is quite the solution he supposes.

His "simple mechanical device" - interposed between the aerial lead and socket of a domestic receiver - to unscramble BBC programmes could presumably be copied. As with videotapes, pirated copies would soon be on sale under the counter at much lower cost than would be possible from the legitimate source.

Yours faithfully, PAUL SAUNDERS, 103 Ben Jonson House, Barbican, EC2.

### Eating guinea pigs

From Miss Anna Furze

Sir, It is not only the French who hold guinea pigs in high esteem as a culinary delicacy (letter, April 28). The villagers who live on Lake Titicaca breed them for eating. Whilst in Peru last summer I sampled one and found that the dark-coloured flesh was delicious; apparently one can tell, from the number of toes on the paw, whether one's portion is from the front of the animal or the back.

Yours faithfully, ANNA FURZE, The Old Rectory, Bradford Abbas, Sherborne, Dorset.

does not rely on weapons of genocide and which is not perceived to be threatening or offensive.

The more the power of non-violence is used by CND the less sympathy will the World Peace Council have for it. If you care for your liberties, you, Sir, might help to promote greater understanding in the West of a philosophy which is incompatible with the coercive tenets of totalitarianism. For the phenomenon of violence transcends questions of ideology, whether of the Soviet brand or emanating from the American President. Ferdinand Lassalle, in a translation quoted by Koestler, wrote:

Point not the goal, until you plot the course, For ends and means to man are tangled so, That different means quite different aims enforce, Conceive the means as ends in embryo.

Yours faithfully, TONY WEAVER, 1 St Barnabas Villas, SW8, April 23.

## Breath-test fear discounted

From Mr V. J. Emerson and Mr M. D. J. Isaacs

Sir, The largest and most comprehensive study on the influence of alcohol on traffic accidents was carried out at Grand Rapids in America and reported in 1964. In this study the alcohol in the motorists' bodies was determined by analysis of breath samples, the results being converted mathematically into equivalent blood alcohol concentrations (BACs).

The results showed that with BACs in excess of 80mg/100ml there was a substantial increase in the likelihood of being involved in a traffic accident - a fact supported by Department of Transport statistics. It follows, therefore, that the alcohol levels in motorists' blood or breath samples are both reliable indicators of driving impairment.

Mr Borer, in his letter of April 28, states that the breath-testing instruments are, in principle, scientifically unsound because breath samples are taken through the mouth, which is the route taken by the alcohol consumed. He goes on to say that his experience has shown that 20 minutes is not a sufficiently long period for alcohol to disappear from the mouth after drinking.

We do not know how many tests Mr Borer conducted or under what conditions they were performed; however, his findings are completely at variance with those reported in the scientific literature and also our own. Alcohol remaining in the mouth after drinking will completely disappear in 10 to 15 minutes and, hence the 20-minute waiting period which the police have been trained to enforce is more than adequate.

The two instruments which come into use on May 6 were evaluated in a field trial in which hundreds of motorists participated. Not one of them would have been prosecuted on their breath sample result who would not have been on the blood analysis.

Yours sincerely, V. J. EMERSON, M. D. J. ISAACS, Forensic Science Service Headquarters, Home Office, Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, SW1, April 29.

## Railway architecture

From Mr W. J. Cotterell

Sir, My pleasure at reading (feature, April 25) of the salvation of Denmark Hill station was diminished considerably by the recent news of British Rail's intention to allow destructive developments at several of "London's historic railway stations" (Sir John Benjamen's title). These include the demolition of part of the great train shed at Liverpool Street, called by Sir John "steam's cathedral", and an office development on the forecourt of Charing Cross.

Perhaps I should count myself fortunate that a recent visit to London allowed me to admire the excellence of the newly restored facade, before it is hidden forever behind yet another office block.

With Broad Street, Victoria, Fenchurch Street, King's Cross and Marylebone all also under threat the future of what are, after all, amongst Britain's finest Victorian edifices, is bleak indeed. And every one, save Marylebone, is a listed building! Need I say more? Yours faithfully, W. J. COTTERELL, 8 Hillgrove Crescent, Kidderminster, Worcester, April 25.

## Nor island bars a cage

From Commander David Bird, RN (ret)

Sir, Some time ago (February 23) you published a letter of mine concerning a recent case of murder in the island of St Helena. I ended my letter by saying that it would be interesting to see what happened this time. In the only previous case the man had to be paroled after a short time as the expense of keeping him in prison on the island was too great.

The trial, you report (April 18), has now taken place; the man has been found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment. This has to be served in the UK as there is still no suitable prison in the island.

A friend of mine wrote to me from the Isle of Man after reading my previous letter to say that they have a similar problem. At the moment they have two men serving life sentences in England and this is costing the island £20,000 a year each.

As he says, they really cannot afford any more murders in the Isle of Man and I imagine that the people of the island of St Helena must be praying that it will be at least another 78 years before they have another, otherwise the island will be bankrupt.

Yours faithfully, DAVID BIRD, The White House, Nyewood, Nr Petersfield, Hampshire.

## Flight of fancy

From Mrs Virginia Osborne

Sir, The BBC's Unnatural History Unit was also at work in the recent excellent production, "Guests of the Nation", set in Ireland just after the First World War, which ended with the eerie, atmospheric hooting of an owl in the darkness. There are no tawny owls in the island of Ireland. Yours faithfully, VIRGINIA OSBORNE, 15 St Mary's Gardens, Chatham, Kent, April 23.







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## No fireworks from Marks & Sparks

In a bank holiday week that lacks the excitement of ICI's figures the stock market is likely to be less the focus of attention than was the case last week. If the FT Index does finally close above the 700 level it will be due more to general market sentiment than any of the company news expected.

As the doyen of British retailing, M & S has proved a redoubtable defensive stock in recession. Investors are now looking for recovery stocks which are still underrated, and have the same sort of potential

profit improvement (relatively speaking) as ICI. No one would argue with the fact that M & S deserves its premium ratio - but it is a premium ratio.

Other major figures expected are P & O tomorrow and Save

& Prosper on Friday. Today sees end-year figures from Associated Leisure and Fosco Minsep - but none of these is likely to turn the market substantially.

Shipping shares analysts have

to work out the way that the Falklands conflict is going to affect the shipping market, and both S & P and Associated Leisure are special situations in their own right.

From a market point of view, S & P is probably the most interesting – but only if it gives an indication of how the bull market has affected results since its year end. Unit trust sales have recently hit new highs. On the other hand, S & P has other things in its favour than that – or so the market thinks.

The main problem remains how the market investors and commentators see the answer to the simple question of whether one should buy or sell shares. The answer, of course, is more difficult – and not guaranteed.

Since ICI failed to push the FT Index through the 700 mark last week on profits that were ahead of every one's expectations, it is reasonable to assume that share prices in general will need some nudging to move upwards. For that reason alone it is worth restating this paper's views that the market is near its short-term top (at least), and that investors should invest in shares they trust – and not in share prices in general.

## Confidence in recovery grows

Confidence that both the United Kingdom and world economies are beginning to emerge from recession is growing apace. Last week, the Confederation of British Industries provided further evidence of the improvement in the economy with its April quarterly survey showing business confidence at its highest point since 1976.

trade balance were also seized on by the Government as further evidence that Britain's manufactured exports were moving in the right direction.

In the United States, the 1.1 per cent rise in leading economic indicators after a 1.4 per cent gain in February has strengthened the view that the United States economy is on the move.

Finance ministers will be preparing for the Paris meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development which starts next Monday.

Sterling's firm performance last week began to reawaken hopes of further cuts in domestic interest rates although the usual uncertainties in the United States and likelihood of poor April money supply figures out this month suggest that such hopes are premature.

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PROPERTY					
72.9m	Allied Ldn	108	-2	2.2	2.6 13.9
74.4m	Allison Ldn	126	-2	7.4	4.0 17.1
11.4m	Apex	106		2.9	2.7 37.3
8,793,000	Aquis	35		1.9	5.3 30.3

32.0m	Atlantic Met Cp	96	+18	5.5	8.7	17.9
62.7m	Bradford Prop	270		7.6	2.8	17.9
92.0m	British Land	887	+24	0.78	0.8	15.6
90.3m	Briston Estate	113		5.7	5.1	1.9
115.8m	Cap & Counties	151	-24	5.4	3.6	19.9
64.1m	Chenierfield	325	+4	11.8	3.6	24.7
7,517,000	Control Secs	387	+4	4.5	1.2	10.7

28.8m	Country & New T	83	-1	1.4	2.1	96
26.5m	Daelan Hidas	163		6.8	4.2	8
17.3m	Espley-Tyns	67	23	6.0	6.9	6.7
13.2m	Estates & Gen	73		2.7	3.7	
19.6m	Evans of Leeds	60		3.6	6.0	12.0
208.5m	Ut Portland	148		2.1b	4.8	27.7
39.8m	Greycoat City	124	5.4			

6,588,000	Guildhall	108	1.4	1.2	89.7
374.4m	Hammons 'A'	705	7.9b	7.3	12.5
157.3m	Hastemere Eds	438	15.6b	2.6	39.4
18.8m	Kent M. P.	44	10.2	2.3	29.9
120.2m	Laing Props	216	1.8	4.1	4.6
1,094.4m	Land Securities	318	7.1	3.3	22.2
53.9m	Ldn & Prov Sh	332	12.4	3.9	28.1
			4.7b		

42.4m	Ldn Shop	134	+3	4.3b	1.3	18.3
21.9m	Lynton Hldgs	221	-	8.2b	6.1	18.3
445.1m	NEPC	318	-4	5.4b	2.8	27.6
16.0m	McKay Secs	113	-6	10.4	4.3	21.4
19.3m	Markheath	127	-	4.5	4.0	22.8
8,700,000	Marlborough	402	-8	13.0	10.2	
3,481,000	Marler Estates	89	-4	0.6	1.6	25.0
				2.8	2.2	5

84.0m	Mountainleigh	168	-7	2.9	3.2	8.3
4,325,000	Municipal	800		7.9	4.7	11.1
13.1m	North British	109	..	13.0	1.4	30.3
46.0m	Preacher Prop	158	-4	4.4	4.1	48.7
44.0m	Prop & Reyer	162	+8	7.5	4.7	18.1
61.9m	Prop Hilda	182	..	4.7	2.9	35.4
54.8m	Prop Sec	123	-3	5.5	3.4	29.7

4,695,000	Raglan Prop	8	3.28	2.8	34.7
63.5m	Regional	181	3.5	2.0	6.6
19.6m	Rosehaugh	269	3.5	1.3	42.3
21.5m	Rush & Tomkins	195	8.6	4.4	11.0
78.4m	Scot Met Props	69	5.0b	3.6	23.7
200.3m	Slough Exts	109	4.8b	4.4	15.5
13.8m	Standard Secs	138			

154.9m	Stock Conv	298	-2	2.0	1.4	28.5
107.6m	Town & City	304	+2	6.4	2.3	23.0
9,155,000	Trust Sees	82		1.0b	3.1	
15.7m	De Dfd	79	+1	2.8	3.4	4.7
5,017,000	Webb J.	181	-1	0.7	3.7	11.7

RUBBER					
36.2m	Barlow Hldgs	77		5.7	7.4
17.1m	Castlefield	57 <sup>4</sup>	-10	20.0	3.5
314.0m	Cons Plant	81 <sup>2</sup>	+5	3.0	3.7
858.000	Doranakande	113		4.3	6.8
290.1m	Hishids & Low	96	+1	6.7	3.4

9,000,000	Hongkong	650	..	35.7	5.6	..
13.6m	Majedie	88	..	4.3	4.9	..
<b>TEA</b>						
13.8m	Camellia Inv	548	+10	10.0	1.9	..
13.8m	Refined, Blended	88	..	..	..	..

5,143,000	Do 8.44	299	-3	10.7	3.6	..
996,000	Moran	285	..	12.0	10.3	..
1,080,000	Surman Valley	135	-5	1.4	0.5	..
				5.7	4.2	..

**MISCELLANEOUS**

1,342,000	Essex Wir 3.5%	£37 <sup>2</sup>	..	500	13.3	..
86.4m	Gl Nthn Tele	£51	..	150	3.1	20.1
592,000	Millford Docks	16	..	0.7	0.9	..
1,727,000	Nesco Inv	83	..	10.0	12.0	..
—	Sunderland Wir	£37	..	500	13.5	..

\* Ex dividend. † Ex all. ‡ Forecast dividend. § Corrected price. ¶ Interim payment passed. † Price at suspension of dividend and yield excludes a special payment. ‡ Bid for company. † Pre-merger figures. ‡ Forecast earnings. § Ex capital distribution. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex scrip or share split. † Tax free. ‡ Price adjusted for late dividend.

significant data.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



## Investment and Finance

City Editor  
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 895.3  
FT 100: 81.55  
FT All Share: 441.08  
Bergsma: 25.458  
Tring Hall USM Index: 172.1  
(Friday's close)  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones  
8704.39  
Kobe: 8704.39  
Hong Kong: Hang Seng  
954.43  
New York: Dow Jones Average  
(latest) 1210.43 down  
15.77

## CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE  
Sterling \$1.5605  
Index 84.2  
DM 3.8475  
FF 11.54  
Yen 371.25  
Dollar  
Index 122.6  
DM 2.4642  
Gold  
\$429 down \$2.50 (Friday's close)

NEW YORK LATEST  
Gold \$428.50  
Sterling \$1.5735

## INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
Base rates 10  
3 month interbank 10 1/8-10 3/8  
Euro-currency rates:  
3 month dollar 8 1/8-8 3/4  
3 month DM 5 1/4-5 1/2  
3 month 13-12 1/2

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling  
Export Finance Scheme 10  
Average reference rate for  
interest period March 2 to April  
E. 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per cent

## BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY, Interim: Aberdeen Trust  
and C. H. Pearce & Sons. Final:  
Associated Leisure, Bonusbond  
Holdings, Fosco Minsep, Inter-  
national French, Kier Holdings,  
Jenks and Cantel, Midland Marts  
Group, Roberts, Adair, Tootal  
Lease and Ward White Group.  
TOMORROW, Interim: Tiger Data  
and National Milling, and Wemyss  
Investment Trust. Final: Electra  
Investment Trust, Folkes (John)  
Helfo, Gerard & National Milllets  
Lease, John Mawlem, Nordin and  
Peacock, Oceana Development  
Investment Trust, P and O, Smith,  
St Aubyn, J. O. Walker and  
Warrford Investments.  
THURSDAY, Interim: Anglo Scot-  
tish Investment Trust, Barton  
Transport, North Midland Con-  
struction, Royal Bank of Scotland,  
and Sungei Bahru Rubber Estates.  
Finals: European Ferries, Norman  
Hay and Sound Diffusion.  
FRIDAY, Interim: Transvaal Con-  
solidated Land and Exploration,  
Finals: Ayrshire Metal Products,  
Codydex, Fleming Far Eastern  
Investment Trust, Save and  
Prosper Linked Investment Trust,  
(2nd Interim), and Stewart's Enter-  
prise Investment.

## Gatt sees trade 'deterioration'

Relations among the world's  
trading nations deteriorated  
markedly in 1982 as inter-  
national commerce shrank, the  
General Agreement on Tariffs  
and Trade (Gatt) revealed  
yesterday.  
Complaints against unfair  
trade practices continued at  
high levels for a third year  
running, Gatt says in a report,  
and member states were unable  
to settle long-running disputes  
over protecting their industries  
from foreign competition.  
These strains showed in the  
"intensive, prolonged and ardu-  
ous" discussions before and  
during the meeting of Gatt trade  
ministers in Geneva last  
November, the first such  
gathering in nine years, the  
report says.

✶ **AIRCRAFT DEAL:** State-  
owned Thai International Air-  
ways has agreed to buy two  
A300-600 aircraft from Airbus  
Industrie for \$85m. Thai Inter-  
national last September can-  
celled its order for the aircraft  
after being told by Airbus of a  
delay in delivery.

✶ **MARKET QUOTE:** Inter-  
national Income Property, a  
United States-based property  
group, headed by Mr Gerard  
Russett, founder of Lend  
Lease, Australia's biggest prop-  
erty group, is to be quoted on  
the London stock market.  
Brokers Cazenove plan to place  
about 2 million shares at 600p  
to raise £1.2m.

✶ **BANK "INSOLVENT":**  
The US Comptroller of the  
Currency has declared First  
National Bank of Oak Lawn,  
Illinois, insolvent and ap-  
pointed the Federal Deposit  
Insurance Corporation as re-  
ceiver, a spokesman said. The  
bank had experienced "very  
serious asset losses" over the  
past two years, as well as other  
earnings problems, a spokes-  
man for the Comptroller said.

✶ **SALE PLAN:** Coca-Cola  
said in Atlanta it has a  
preliminary agreement to sell  
Dorco Foods to the Charter  
House Group. The soft drink  
company announced the sale  
plan after Coca-Cola had  
agreed to divest Dorco Foods  
to settle anti-trust charges.

## Brokers' warning dampens Wall St

New York (AP-Dow Jones) -  
Stock prices continued to slip in  
heavy early trading as a major  
Wall Street brokerage house  
issued a warning to its clients.

The Dow Jones industrial  
average was off 15.77 points to  
1,210.43 and losing issues  
outpaced gains nearly two to  
one. Volume was a brisk 29  
million shares in the first hour.

A Morgan Stanley spokesman  
said its technical analyst issued  
a cautious report yesterday  
morning, warning of a possible  
10 per cent to 15 per cent  
correction in stock prices.  
However, Mr Lew Smith,  
market analyst for Bear Stearns,  
said: "We had been expecting a  
backing off as the market  
reached near the 1,235 level.  
But with this drop, the  
breadth figures don't look too  
bad indicating it was mostly a  
Dow stock reaction."

Other analysts said Morgan  
Stanley's recommendations  
would "help clear out the  
debris" and that the declines  
would be a short-lived reaction.  
International Business  
Machines was down 1 1/2 to 115 1/2.  
Pratt & Whitney was off 1 1/2  
at 60 1/2. General Motors was  
down 1 1/2 to 110 1/2. American  
Telephone and Telegraph was  
off 1/2 at 67 1/2. Eastman  
Kodak was off 1/2 at 84 1/2.  
American Cyanamid was 44 1/2,  
down 1 1/2. Exxon, at 35 1/2, was up  
1/2. Sears Roebuck, at 40 1/2, was  
down 1 1/2. Texas Instruments, at  
142 1/2, was off 1/2. Merck at 92 1/2,  
was down 1/2. American  
Express, at 66, was off 1 1/2.

## Magazines in battle over surveys

New York (NYT) - *Fortune*  
and *Forbes*, the rival US  
business bi-weeklies, have spent  
months compiling their annual  
"500" surveys of America's  
largest companies. Now, as each  
publication sets about the task  
of trying to persuade business  
readers that its list is the best,  
the sparks are flying.

The competition for cir-  
culation and attention has always  
been tough, but this year the  
struggle between the two publi-  
cations has escalated.  
In full-page newspaper adver-  
tisements appearing last week,  
*Forbes* put its money where its  
research staff was by saying:  
"Your money back if you don't  
agree."

*Forbes* is offering a refund of  
its cover price to dissatisfied  
customers.  
The *Fortune* 500, now in its  
29th year, lists only the largest  
industrial companies in the  
nation, based on sales.

*Forbes*, which started its own  
roster in 1969, takes issue with  
the industrial qualification: its  
compilation, arranged by assets,  
profits and market value, as  
well as sales, includes all  
companies. It does more in one  
issue than *Fortune* does in two.  
This June, in an apparent  
concession to the importance of  
the economy's service sector,  
*Fortune* will offer a Service-500  
- really just an expansion of its  
previous service rankings.

According to the James W.  
Michaels, editor of *Forbes*, the  
*Fortune* assumes the only  
companies that count are those  
that run assembly lines. It is  
amazing for *Fortune* that its  
list of companies does not  
include AT&T, Bank of  
America, and many other  
leaders.

Mr Michaels' observation  
came as little surprise to Mr  
William S. Ruckelshaus, *Forbes*'s  
managing editor. This has gone  
on for years now, he says in an  
interview. Having pioneered the  
whole idea of ranking corpora-  
tions, *Fortune* has, in the last  
few years, become used to this  
kind of sniping.

At least in part, *Forbes* is  
concerned with selling more  
magazines: last year, circulation  
of the *Forbes* 500 issue totalled  
714,694, only 1,000 more than  
its average circulation per  
edition for 1982.

## March profits first for 20 months

## Air Florida auditors gloomy

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Air Florida, the American  
airline which has been expand-  
ing its services out of Gatwick,  
"may be unable to continue as a  
going concern", according to its  
auditors Peat Marwick Mit-  
chell.

Factors cited in the judgment  
accompanying the airline's  
annual report are the 1982 net  
loss of \$93.4m (£59m) and a  
year-end negative net worth of  
\$34.5m. Because of some  
defaults \$28.2m of the subject  
company's long-term debt is sub-  
ject to demand for accelerated  
payment, the auditors point  
out.

This has therefore been  
reclassified under the com-  
pany's current liabilities so that  
Air Florida had a working  
capital deficit of \$96.9m.

But since the auditors' judgment, dated March 28, the  
situation has changed, with  
losses narrowing in the new first  
quarter and March producing

A new clash over economic  
policy between the United  
States and France is threatening  
to disrupt this month's Wil-  
liamsburg summit, despite  
short-lived hopes that last  
week's agreement by the sum-  
mit countries on exchange rate  
intervention would prevent an  
international row.

Fears of a new reflationary  
boost by the French Govern-  
ment have coincided with  
immediate public bickering  
between the Europeans and  
Americans over exactly what  
had been decided in Friday's  
face-saving agreement on cur-  
rency intervention.

The Mitterand government,  
under intense political pressure  
at home because of an unpopu-  
lar austerity programme, has let

governments know that it may  
have to change dramatically its  
policy to one of reflation in the  
weeks ahead.

West German sources said  
that it was not clear how long  
the French could wait before  
adopting the stimulative poli-  
cies that run counter to the  
inflation-fighting measures  
adopted by most other western  
governments.

The timing of the change will  
most likely be determined by  
the strength and force of  
political protests in Paris, and  
could take place even before the  
Williamsburg summit when  
heads of state meet again to  
discuss how to coordinate their  
economic policies to ensure  
world recovery.

The first pre-Williamsburg

## Lawson allays fears on Opec price pact

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Britain has again told key  
Arab members of the Organi-  
zation of Petroleum Exporting  
Countries that North Sea oil  
production will not be cut back  
to help maintain the new found  
stability in the world oil market.  
But Mr Nigel Lawson, the  
Energy Secretary, repeated at  
the start of his five-day tour of  
the Gulf that Britain is keen to  
avoid undermining the fragile  
Opec pricing agreement reached  
after a marathon meeting in  
London in March.

Mr Lawson's first date on his  
Gulf tour was with the Emir  
of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed  
Al-Sabah, and Kuwait's oil  
minister, Shaikh Ali Khalifa al-  
Sabah. The friendly talks  
reportedly centred on ways of  
maintaining price stability in  
the uncertain oil market.

Although the Government  
has repeatedly dismissed any  
question of Britain doing any  
deals with Opec, let alone  
joining the oil exporters' organi-  
zation, the Arab states are  
known to be conscious of the  
help that Mr Lawson provided in  
allowing Opec time to reach  
agreement on its reduced  
market price of \$29 a barrel.

Mr Lawson is scheduled to  
have further meetings with the  
oil ministers of both Saudi  
Arabia and the United Arab  
Emirates, amid increasing opti-  
mism that the Opec agreement



Lawson: no promise on cutbacks will hold throughout the rest of the year.

## Plea for industrial rate cut

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Industry and commerce call  
today for a new programme of  
reform of local authority rates  
and finances in a renewed  
attempt to reduce what are  
regarded as companies' crip-  
pling rates bills.

In a paper aimed at MPs and  
published to coincide with local  
council elections, the Asso-  
ciation of British Chamber of  
Commerce says that the areas of  
country with the highest busi-  
ness rates are also among those  
with the biggest unemployment.

"Companies hit by rate  
increases in the middle of the  
worst recession for 50 years and  
therefore usually unable to  
increase their prices, face two  
alternatives. One is to cut back  
on capital investment and  
marketing, and the other is to  
make redundancies and slash  
recruiting."

"Thus, each £7,000 increase  
in a company's rate bill can  
equal one job lost."

The association identifies the  
areas with the largest business  
rates as Sheffield and Newcastle  
upon Tyne (each over 270p in  
the £) and Manchester (250p).

While applauding the recent  
trends towards low rate increas-  
es, the association says this  
must be seen against the back-  
ground of four or five years  
of excessive rate increases.

## Turnround of £600m for BA

By Our Commercial Editor

Sir John King, the chairman  
of British Airways, will report a  
big change in the fortunes of the  
airline when its financial results  
for last year are announced, but  
there are still doubts about the  
timing of the Government's  
intended sale of the corpora-  
tion.

Sir John is expected to report  
an upturn from £540m loss the  
previous year to a base line  
profit of £60m in 1982-83.  
Although the airline's losses in  
1981-82 included £426m of  
extraordinary items it is still a  
big achievement.

The airline's overmanning  
problems have been attacked;  
24,000 jobs having gone to  
reduce the workforce to 37,000.  
Another 2,000 are still to go.  
The cuts, with rationalization  
of a number of routes, had led  
to expectations of profits rising  
to £100m this year. But even  
with air traffic growth improv-  
ing overall this prospect could  
now be in danger.

One problem for British  
Airways is the emergence of  
another cut-price threat on the  
north Atlantic routes. People  
Express, the New York-based  
worker-cooperative airline, is  
proposing a £99 transatlantic  
fare. British Airways is also  
among airlines threatened by  
lawsuits arising out of the Laker  
collapse.

Revenue for the quarter  
declined 29 per cent, to \$53.7m  
from \$75.8m a year earlier.  
Mr Donald Lloyd-Jones,  
chairman and chief executive  
officer, said that although first-  
quarter results were unsatisfac-  
tory, "they clearly reflect the  
substantial progress that has  
been made in restructuring the  
company and returning it to  
financial health."

He said the revenue re-  
duction for the first quarter  
reflected Air Florida's planned  
shrinkage during 1982.

## Paris may make dramatic policy change

# French-US clash and reflation fears pose threat to summit

From Bailey Morris, Washington



Delors: "Burned again" by Reagan's remarks shots in the growing dispute were fired in Washington over the weekend when Mr Jacques Delors, the French Finance

Minister, accused the Reagan  
Administration of once again  
backing off from a newly-signed  
international accord.

Mr Delors said at a news  
conference that he felt "burned  
again" by the remarks of Mr  
Donald Regan, the US Treasury  
Secretary. Mr Regan had said  
that the new accord on inter-  
vention in currency markets  
signed by the seven summit  
countries did not signal a  
change in US policy.

Mr Delors compared the  
incident to the dispute which  
erupted after Versailles econ-  
omic summit last year when  
both governments agreed to a  
similar accord on East-West  
trade policy only to discover  
later that they were interpreting  
it differently.

The remarks of both M  
Delors and Mr Regan on the  
new intervention accord has  
generated much debate over the  
US position.

After the signing both British  
and West German officials said  
that it represented a significant  
concession on the part of the  
US, which agreed to language  
that endorsed limited, co-  
ordinated intervention among  
countries to stabilize erratic  
currencies.

French officials have accused  
the Reagan Administration of  
intensifying their domestic  
economic problems by refusing  
to check the flight of the dollar  
which has hurt the franc and led  
to even tougher austerity  
measures in France.

## Recovery is 'already under way'

Bonn (AP-Dow Jones) - The  
economic revival in leading  
Western industrial nations  
begun at the start of this year,  
with demand and production  
rising, especially in the United  
States, West Germany and  
Britain, according to West  
German economists.

The economic climate also  
improved in other industrial  
nations, except for France, five  
leading economic research insti-  
tutes said in a joint report  
yesterday on the state of the  
world economy and the situation  
at home.

The recovery could be traced  
specifically to a more expansive  
monetary policy that the US  
decided on last summer and  
which was followed in other  
countries.

A looser monetary policy was  
not only the consequence of  
persistent economic weaknesses,  
rising unemployment and likeli-  
hood problems in the banking  
system. It also came as leading  
capital banks saw room for  
more monetary expansion due to  
markedly slowed inflation.

For leading industrial  
nations, the institutes projected  
a 1983 real growth of gross  
national product averaging 0.5  
per cent compared with zero  
growth last year.

A 2 per cent growth in gap  
this year was predicted for  
Britain, which registered a 1.1  
per cent increase in its combined  
output of all goods and services  
in 1982. The US will register a 2  
per cent growth in gap, a  
reversal from a 1.7 per cent gap  
decline in 1982.

The highest growth in gap is  
predicted for Japan - 3 per cent,  
the same as last year.

## Final Williamsburg advice for Howe

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Britain's industrial and union  
leaders will have their last  
important opportunity to-  
morrow to impress on Sir Geoffrey  
Howe, the Chancellor, their  
priorities for the forthcoming  
round of world economic and  
finance discussions.

Sir Geoffrey will tell them at  
the monthly meeting of the  
National Economic Develop-  
ment Council that the Govern-  
ment's priority will be to gain  
confirmation from other west-  
ern nations of the objective of  
achieving sustainable non-in-  
flationary economic growth.

The British Government will  
also be calling for renewed  
international cooperation on  
issues such as exchange rates,  
international debt and Inter-  
national Monetary Fund re-

sources. In particular, there will  
be a call to halt and reverse the  
growing tide of protectionism.

Tomorrow's meeting takes  
place in advance of the annual  
meeting of the Organization for  
Economic Cooperation and  
Development (OECD) in Paris  
on May 9, the combined  
meeting of the West's finance  
and trade ministers on May 10  
and the Williamsburg summit  
on May 28.

TUC leaders will say in a  
paper to the NEDC meeting  
that the economic crisis in the  
OECD has reached crisis pro-  
portions, with unemployment  
forecast to rise to 35 million by  
next year. No country, it says,  
can afford to opt out of a big  
recovery programme.

## More details on TV deal

By Michael Clark

Further details of Polly  
Peck's deal to assemble and  
market colour television sets in  
Turkey under licence from  
Thorn EMI are expected to be  
announced today.

The deal between Mr Asail  
Nadir's agricultural to packag-  
ing group and Thorn was  
announced last month after  
many months of talks. It is  
estimated to be worth about  
£55m a year to Polly Peck.

The completion of the deal is  
likely to inject a note of  
optimism among the Polly Peck  
shareholders.

Under the agreement, Polly  
Peck's subsidiary, Star Elektronik  
Sanayi ve Ticaret, will as-  
semble more than 100,000

colour sets a year for sale in  
Turkey at over £600 each. The  
group plans a similar operation  
in Egypt.

Thorn EMI Ferguson, Brit-  
ain's only colour TV manu-  
facturer, will supply all the parts  
for the deal initially, but Mr  
Nadir hopes that parts will be  
supplied eventually by Turkish  
companies.

He is still negotiating to  
market video cassette recorders  
in Turkey.

Production of the sets should  
begin at Polly Peck's new  
factory at Gebzes in October on  
a single shift basis. The group  
hopes to be able to step up  
production next year to over  
170,000.

# Glynwed's UK profits higher but a downturn overseas

Highlights from the statement of the Chairman, Sir Leslie Fletcher, to the shareholders of Glynwed International plc:

■ UK's trading profits rose by £5 million to £17,682 million, much of this improvement due to severe rationalisation programme which began three years ago.

■ Overseas trading profits halved. South African profits fell nearly 40%, whilst US companies suffered heavily from the depressed state of the American economy

■ Programme of public works called for to help industry and the unemployed.

■ Whilst UK profits should remain at least stable it is difficult to look for too much improvement in Group profits in 1983 unless the US and South African economies revive.

Financial Highlights £'000	1982	1981
Turnover	444,301	368,057
Trading profit	23,751	24,779
Group profit before taxation	13,733	19,232
Group profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	7,281	12,096
Ordinary dividends	6,153	4,799
Group profit retained	1,128	7,297
Operating assets employed	201,436	168,139
Earnings per ordinary share		
- net basis	14.56p	18.53p
- nil distribution basis	19.49p	20.62p
Dividends per ordinary share	7.35p	7.35p

To the Secretary, Glynwed International plc, Headland House, New Coventry Road, Sheldon, Birmingham, B26 3AZ.

Please send me a copy of the 1982 Report & Accounts.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Glynwed International**



This advertisement is published by S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. on behalf of Thomas Tilling plc.

[illegible]

The directors of Thomas Tilling plc (including those who have delegated detailed supervision of this advertisement) have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate and each of the directors accepts responsibility accordingly.

الحكماء من الأهل



# Why builders query their 'recovery'

Britain's construction industry is in an impoverished state despite Government statements to the contrary. In some sectors orders and workload are half the level of 10 years ago, yet Environment ministers insist on painting the picture as a light shade of grey.

Sir George Young, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of Environment, said last week: "We now have solid evidence of a recovery. Total output in 1982 was 1 per cent higher than in 1981 - the first rise since 1978 - and output in the fourth quarter was six per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier."

Civil engineering companies, at least, would beg to differ. The heavy end of the construction industry has been publishing workload surveys which show that the leading companies would love to turn the clocks back a decade, to a time when large projects were there for the taking.

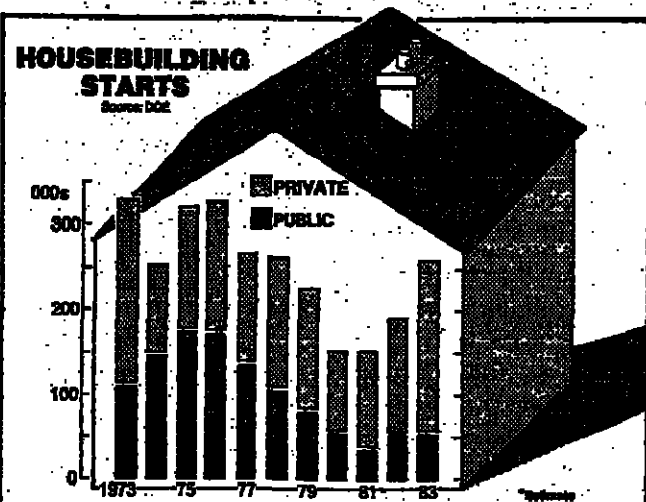
A clear trend is beginning to emerge, underlined in today's state of trade inquiry published by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers. The inquiry would appear to reflect a healthier industry than we have seen since 1979, reporting that the number of companies with increased inquiries outnumber those with fewer.

Yet the number of companies reporting more inquiries is only a third of the number taking part in the survey; those receiving fewer inquiries account for more than a fifth.

The federation is putting on a brave face. Behind those statistics is the single fact that it is private-sector housebuilding which is doing most to lead the industry out of recession. Even so, fewer than one in three companies say they are receiving more inquiries for work in the last quarter, 27 per cent report falling inquiries.

What is becoming clear within the industry is that a large chasm is forming between on the one hand, those concerned with house building and housing renovation and, on the other hand, the rest.

As Mr Malcolm Fordy, the



federation president, said recently: "In essence we are talking about two totally different sectors within the construction industry. Not so much the classic distinction between building and civil engineering, nor indeed between public and private work, but rather the massive gulf now developing between housing and non-housing work."

Suddenly it does, indeed, look as though private-sector house building is beginning to boom. At the start of the year, housebuilders were forecasting private-sector starts of 160,000 compared with around 140,000 last year. Within four months, those estimates are being revised upwards. It now looks as though work will start on as many as 180,000 new private-sector homes this year, a rise of about 25 per cent over 1982.

At the same time, housing renovation appears to be going through something of a boom. During the final quarter of last year, grant-aided and public-subsidised renovation work was up by 75 per cent, compared with the previous three quarters' average. The federation believes that this year publicly-aided renovations will top the 300,000 mark in England alone - more than double the 1981 rate.

All this is good news for those companies engaged in the housing sector, but it should be

remembered that housebuilding and renovation work accounts for only a third of the building industry's output.

Mr Fordy says that on the non-housing side prospects look at best cautious and at worst gloomy. Industrial building workloads have fallen by 30 per cent over the past three years and that is hardly surprising when one realizes that there is about 175 million square feet of vacant factories and warehouses in this country.

The most optimistic forecast for the construction industry to emerge so far has come from the National Council of Building Material Producers. In a recent report on its industry, material producers spoke confidently of a four per cent rise in workloads during 1983, reversing "the seemingly inexorable declines and stagnations that the industry has suffered in the last decade".

This year's predicted rise is expected to be reinforced with further output increases during 1984 and 1985. Mr Nigel Chaldecot, the council's director-general, said that next year's output would be more broadly-based than in 1983. The forecast went as far as suggesting that while housebuilders may experience a hefty rise in business there would be a downturn in 1984 as work started on fewer homes.

The material producers be-

lieve that construction work will switch to industrial building in 1984, rather than most of the activity being concentrated in the housing sector.

The Confederation of British Industry claims that industry is moving up a gear, but there is little to suggest that there will be a massive take-up of existing vacant warehouse and factory space. There would surely need to be some dent in the existing supply before institutions and developers start commissioning a lot more industrial building.

The industry has also suffered from a downturn in office building outside of the south-east of England and a sharp drop in retail development. Office rents have hardly risen to a level sufficient to make new development attractive, except for certain areas.

Britain's builders have also suffered from the political wrangles which have been rumbling on between Whitehall and the town halls.

And the industry took little comfort from the White Paper on expenditure which indicated

a 10 per cent increase on construction projects.

The sector council is expected also to release its intermediate forecast for the industry. Statisticians are busily reworking the figures, which are believed to give weight and credence to the estimates of the building employers' federation on housebuilding. It is thought that the forecast has been revised from 160,000 to 175,000 starts for 1983.

Builders are now far more confident of constructing far more houses than they were even a few months ago. Yet there is still a haunting spectre on the horizon in the form of mortgage queues, which are already squeezing the second-hand market. Last autumn's dream of low interest rates has now disappeared.

Baron Phillips

MORE  
BUSINESS  
NEWS  
PAGE 23

Granville & Co. Limited (Formerly M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited) 27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212 The Over-the-Counter Market									
Company	Shares	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	Dividend	Yield	Dividend	Yield
4,465 Asa Brit Ind Ord	134	-	6.4	4.8	7.8	10.2	-	-	-
- Asa Brit Ind CULS	152	+1	10.0	6.6	-	-	-	-	-
3,589 Airgroup Group	62nd	-	6.1	9.8	17.7	17.7	-	-	-
750 Armitage & Rhodes	30	-	4.3	14.3	3.3	5.9	-	-	-
19,859 Bardon Hill	325	+5	11.4	3.5	13.7	17.2	-	-	-
1,813 CCL 11.0% Conv Pref	145	+2	15.7	10.8	-	-	-	-	-
3,520 Cladion Group	210	-	17.6	8.4	-	-	-	-	-
3,869 Debonair Services	50	-1	6.0	12.0	3.3	8.9	-	-	-
5,511 Frank Horrell	97th	+1/2	-	-	8.1	8.7	-	-	-
- Frank Horrell PrOrd57	96	+1/2	8.7	9.0	10.7	11.4	-	-	-
8,957 Frederick Parker	62	-	7.1	11.5	3.9	6.2	-	-	-
627 George Blair	34	-	-	-	5.9	12.3	-	-	-
3,127 Ind Free Castings	77	-1	7.3	9.5	9.9	12.4	-	-	-
3,984 Isle Corp Pref	166	+2	15.7	9.5	-	-	-	-	-
3,694 Jackson Group	146	+2	7.5	5.1	4.5	9.3	-	-	-
29,812 James Burroughs	216	+4	9.6	4.4	15.8	17.6	-	-	-
1,377 Robert Jenkins	152	-	20.0	13.2	1.7	24.1	-	-	-
3,540 Scrutons "A"	69	-2	5.7	8.3	9.0	10.8	-	-	-
2,783 Torday & Carlisle	114	-1	11.4	10.0	5.1	8.8	-	-	-
4,082 Unilock Holdings	26	-	0.6	1.8	-	-	-	-	-
8,542 Walter Alexander	67	-	6.4	9.6	4.8	6.9	-	-	-
6,208 W. S. Yates	266	+1	17.1	6.4	4.1	8.5	-	-	-

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

## American notebook

## Free exchange rate era ending?

The struggle within the Reagan Administration over the future of foreign exchange policy is developing into a strong push against the current "hands off" policy initiated when President Reagan came to power.

He entered the White House committed to cutting the tax burden on the American people, cutting the growth of government spending drastically, and cutting the link with the interventionist policies of Nixon-Ford-Carter era.

The President has failed to contain the growth of government spending. He has also failed to ensure permanent cuts in the tax burden. The burden of taxation today is rather heavier than it was when the President came to power.

Certainly, there has been a big improvement in the rate of inflation. That is a great achievement. It is the result of the adoption of a tight money

policy between April 1981 and July 1982. That policy has now been abandoned and has been replaced by an expansion of the American money stock.

Since President Reagan came into office, many of the "new men" in government have gone.

Now there is the last issue outstanding between the Federal Reserve and the Treasury - that of intervention in the foreign exchange markets.

The debate is now coming to a head.

Feeling quite confident, Mr Volcker, the Federal Reserve's chairman, had made three statements in support of intervention - before the trilateral commission in Europe, before the Senate Banking Committee and on Thursday in a speech to a group of foreign exchange traders.

These statements by Mr Volcker are in direct contradiction to the administration's

previously announced policies.

What is more, Mr Volcker's statements directly contradict the policy statement made earlier this year by Mr Martin Feldstein, chairman of the Presidential Council of Economic Advisers, in which he stated that the strong dollar was the result of high real interest rates in the United States and that these high real interest rates were in turn the result of the very high Federal budget deficits.

Mr Feldstein went on to say that any attempt to reduce the value of the United States dollar by official intervention would be inflationary.

Despite Mr Feldstein's statement, the opponents of intervention have suffered grievous defeats in the areas of taxation policy and monetary policy. In all these areas, the inflationists have registered major successes.

Maxwell Newton

## ESTATES AND GENERAL INVESTMENTS P.L.C.

Property Investment and Development

### FIVE YEAR RECORD

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Investment rental income	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
Profit before taxation	492	1,103	1,423	1,538	1,623
Ordinary stockholders' funds	857	1,028	817	914	1,025
Investment portfolio	9,178	9,607	15,001	19,876	21,172
Net assets per ordinary stock unit	12,597	12,961	18,356	24,367	26,792
Dividends per ordinary stock unit	52.1p	54.6p	82.6p	109.4p	116.5p
	1.20p	1.40p	1.55p	1.75p	1.90p

● 12% increase in pre-tax profit.

● £2m surplus on valuation despite disposals.

● Investment rental income shows steady growth and now exceeds £1.8m.

Copies of the annual report available from the Secretary,  
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## PRE-TAX PROFIT UP 45.6%

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- \* 1982 marked a turning point in the fortunes of Babcock International
- \* Benefits from rationalisation working through
- \* Improved profitability in unchanged market conditions
- \* Strongly positive cash flow
- \* Group's reserves now higher than in 1979

Commenting on future prospects, Sir John King said: "... major investments in manufacturing equipment and methods of production, and extensive programmes of research and development ... together with a continuing commitment to the training of young people and retraining of existing employees, reflect our confidence in the future."

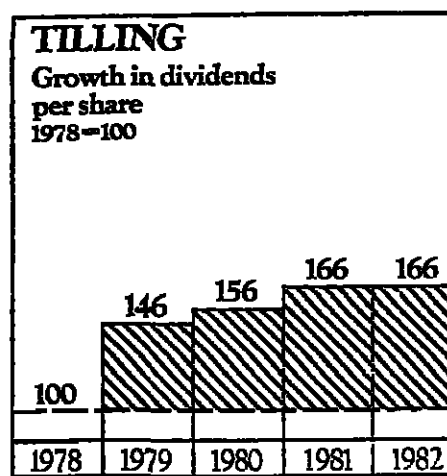
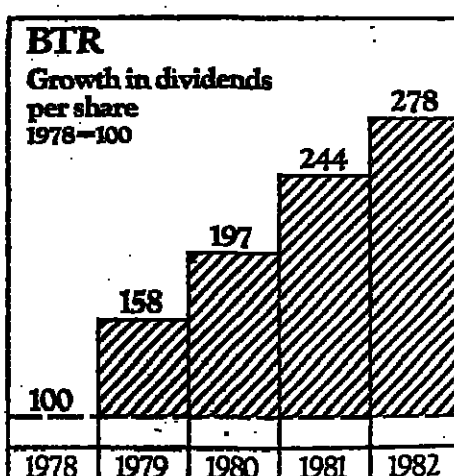
A copy of the Annual Report may be obtained from  
The Secretary, Cleveland House, St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LN

**Babcock International plc**  
A LEADER IN WORLD-WIDE ENGINEERING

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BTR shareholders continue to enjoy a highly rewarding investment.  
So, how have Tilling shareholders fared?



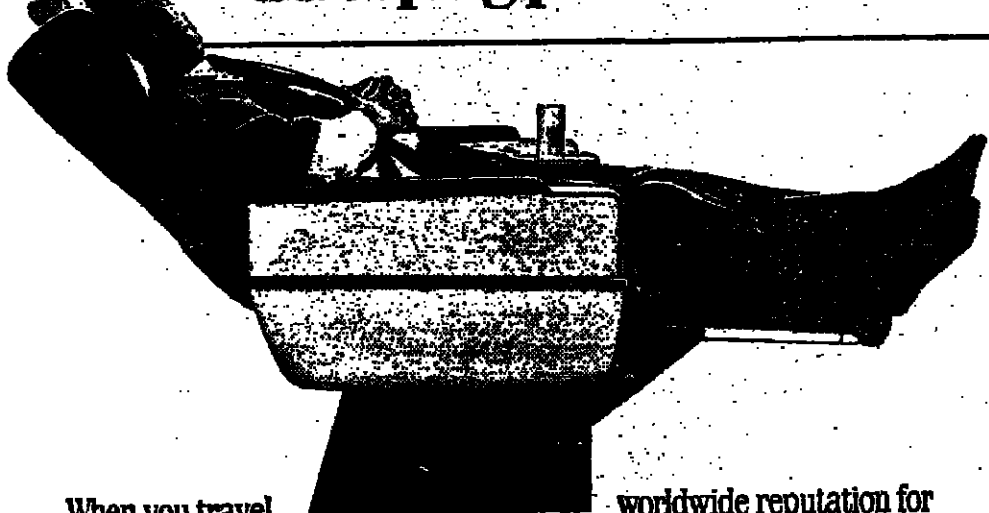
**BTR - Tilling**  
**There's no comparison.**

**BTR**

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## The week:

Clive Cookson

## Alvey problems for IBM

The official response to the Alvey report, announced at last on Thursday, was along the lines suggested by recent leaks: after five years the government will contribute £250m to academic research and £150m to industrial projects in advanced information technology, if the companies involved match that pound for pound.

The funding mechanism proposed by John Alvey and his committee last September would have allowed the government to pay 90 per cent of industry's basic research costs rather than the 50 per cent that the Treasury and Downing Street eventually imposed as a standard contribution. Therefore the government will provide less than 60 per cent of the programme's total £350m budget rather than the 70 per cent envisaged by Alvey.

Although the industry was naturally disappointed by this reduction, the initial reaction to Mr Patrick Jenkin's statement was pleasure and relief that the government had put the Alvey show on the road at last, after taking eight months to study its urgent recommendations.

Nearly two years have passed since the world first became aware of the Japanese programme to build a "fifth generation" of intelligent computers for the 1990s - the original inspiration of all the activity.

The delay turned out to have been caused entirely by indecision about funding and management rather than the programme's content. The government has adopted without change Alvey's recommendations for the four priority areas of research. In order of likely expenditure, they are: very large scale integration, software engineering, man/machine interface, and intelligent knowledge-based systems.

Brian Oakley, secretary of the Science and Engineering Research Council, will head a five-strong full-time directorate in the Department of Industry who will manage the Alvey programme. He reports to a small supervisory board of industrialists, chaired by Sir Robert Telford, a director of I.C. and chairman of Marconi.

Apparently the government tried and failed to persuade several high-powered figures from within the electronics industry to take the director's job. Now 56-year-old Mr Oakley, whose career has been spent in government research establishments and the Civil Service, must provide the "dynamic management style" which the Alvey Committee saw as "prime requirement" for success.

The directorate should be in place by June, and Mr Jenkin expects the first research contracts to be placed by the end of the summer.

On a more controversial note, the government has endorsed Alvey's proposed conditions for the involvement of foreign multinationals. IBM and the other American companies (who take eight of the top nine places in the British computer league) can take part only if they can guarantee that the work will be exploited entirely in this country and that technical information will not "leak overseas to the benefit of Britain's competitors."

On the face of it, many multinationals will find it hard to provide the "leak" from assurances but Mr Jenkin will require IBM to have no immediate comment on whether it would be able to take part. "We need to know more details about the conditions," a spokesman said.

British-owned hardware and software companies expressed general enthusiasm for getting to work on Alvey projects as soon as possible. "We're looking forward to playing a major role," said Mike Watson, technical director of ICL.

Winston Mukarsingh, technical director of Scicon, welcomed the report "with one note of caution: the emphasis must be on the long-term needs of industry, as opposed to research that is only interesting from an academic point of view."

## Mini system to keep the lighthouses shipshape

## Trinity House goes on line

Lighthouses may not be built on whims, but in some areas their maintenance will soon be controlled by WIMS, a package supplied by ABS Computers. The Corporation of Trinity House, which is the general lighthouse authority for England, Wales, the Channel Islands and Gibraltar, has decided to instal a minicomputer system to hold an asset register and schedule maintenance work.

Trinity House was established in 1514 to regulate pilotage. It is governed by a board of 10 members all of whom have long experience of command in either the Royal Navy or the Merchant Navy. Prince Philip is the Master of the Corporation, whose day-to-day running is assisted by administrative, technical and engineering staff.

Trinity House is Britain's principal pilotage authority. It is also a charitable organisation for the relief of mariners in financial distress, and it owns purpose-built homes at Walmer in Kent for mariners and their dependants. Its major task is the maintenance of all types of navigation aids, whether fixed or floating, visual, audio or electronic.

Nearly 700 buoys, 94 light-houses (including some which are unmanned and electronically controlled), and 27 light vessels come under the control of Trinity House, and the annual engineering maintenance bill is more than £3m. Although some local and harbour authorities look after sea marks within their port limits, Trinity House still retains overall responsibility and performs regular inspections.

Two years ago, a study of existing maintenance procedures concluded that a computerised management information service would be essential if Trinity House were to continue to fulfil its role satisfactorily. With the help of a consultant, the engineer-in-chief's department examined every suitable computer system available before selecting a turnkey package from a British company, ABS Computers in Woking, part of the Trafalgar Group.

ABS Computers manufactures the MX range of 16-bit minicomputers at its factory in Brighton, and Trinity House has ordered an MX 10 model with 43 megabytes of disc storage. Four VDUs and a dot matrix printer are also to be installed at the Corporation's Tower Hill headquarters, where the WIMS system will be run.

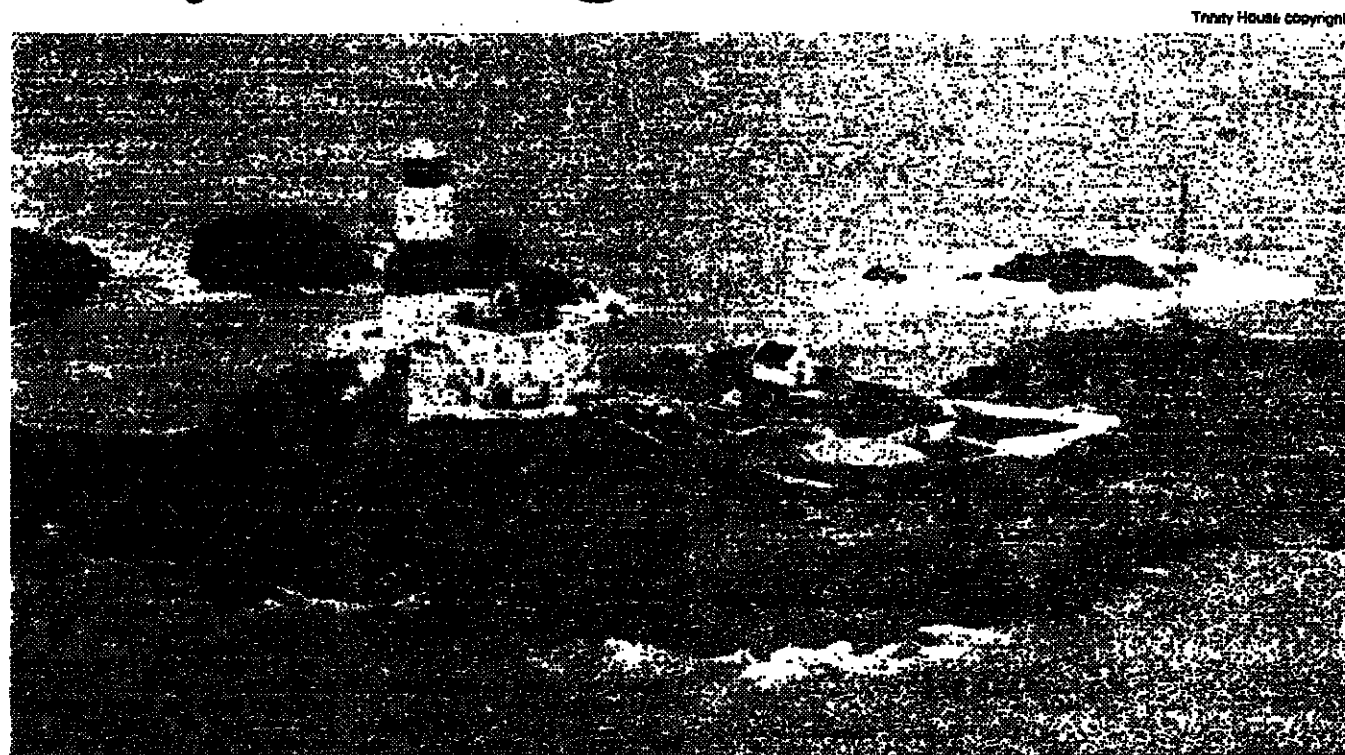
WIMS, the Works Information Management System, was originally developed by ABS Computers for the Department of Health and Social Security in 1981. It has since been installed by 14 other customers, including Bristol Head Post Office, British Caledonian, British Aerospace and the Bowater-Scott Corporation.

The system holds a central asset register of buildings and equipment from which information is drawn to produce a range of maintenance documentation. A special asset key was devised for Trinity House to make the system as self-explanatory and easy to use as possible, because engineers rather than computer personnel will be operating it.

The first two characters of the key denote the control area, such as TH for Trinity House, and the next two the type of location, which could be BE for beacon or LH for lighthouse. Geographical location is shown by a four character code, for example: BURN for Burnham Flats or HELF for Helford River. Details of the type of equipment (TOW for tower, ALT for alternator, or HEA for heating) follow, divided into civilian, mechanical and engineering categories, plus an identifying number for the piece of machinery.

Management information can be extracted from WIMS by using part or all of the key. By typing in "HELF" a user could call up details of all equipment held at Helford River, or limit this to data about beacons by adding a "BE" qualification to the key.

A further change has also been made to WIMS because of the complexity of some of the navigation aids. Through adopting a policy of keeping abreast of new technology, Trinity House is constantly replacing aging or obsolescent items with



Skerries lighthouse - one of 94 Trinity House lighthouses and soon to come under the computer umbrella for its maintenance

more sophisticated devices which are often automatic or semi-automatic, and are therefore of more complicated construction.

An example of this is the replacement of several light vessels by Large Automatic Navigation Buoys, or LANBYS, which are fully automatic and powered by diesel generators, having electric light and fog signals. Since WIMS was primarily aimed at hospital users, there was insufficient space to describe items such as

LANBYS, so the system had to be expanded.

"We have no fixed schedule for installing the system but are gradually phasing it in," said Trinity House. "Initially it will be used as an information system, mostly for assets, so our first phase is to get all the assets on."

The Corporation's main workshops are situated at Blackwall and this is where most of the servicing, maintenance and manufacturing of equipment is carried out. There

is also a major stores holding and further VDUs and printers are likely to be installed there at a later stage, so that WIMS can be used for stock control and invoicing.

Once WIMS is fully operational it will generate all documentation relating to defect, standard and preventive maintenance, such as job cards, manuals and specifications for subcontractors.

Feedback from the workshops can be used to build up maintenance histories or to

supply information on reliability and other technical or financial topics. At the moment Trinity House accounting systems are run on an outside bureau service, but it should be possible to feed WIMS information into overall accounts later.

If the initial WIMS pilot project is a success, the system is likely to be expanded into a network linking depots around the country.

Maggie McLening

## Image processing

## Seeing arms for working robots

There are already many applications of image processing in industry such as the automatic checking of sheets of rolled metal for faults.

Such systems are usually "one-off" pieces of hardware built for simple, repetitive tasks. The newer systems will be general purpose image processing equipment which can be reprogrammed for different work.

Almost all of the robots used in factories at present perform their monotonous tasks blindly, but now cameras are beginning to be added to the robot arms, orient them correctly and assemble them into a complete product. This is not too difficult a task to program, but computers are often still too slow to do it economically.

Image processing commonly makes heavy demands on computer time, because of the large number of picture elements in the image to be analysed. Typically a picture is analysed by breaking it up into small pieces of the image - perhaps as many as 250,000.

One solution to the problem of time is the use of an array processor, a computer peripheral which can sometimes make calculations a hundred times faster. Another common approach is to work through the program in slow-motion on the computer to decide how to tackle it, and then build electronic circuits to speed up the computer for the specific problem.

Except where there are problems in obtaining sufficient speed, image processing uses

essentially the same equipment as the rest of the computer world except that a frame store is usually attached to the computer to enable the programmer to see the results of the processing. The frame store is a device able to store a whole television picture in electronic memory. Every part of that picture can be altered under computer control.

British firms have done well in producing frame stores and peripheral image processing equipment. The complexity of the hardware and differences in world video standards have prevented them from being swamped by mass-produced, world wide products.

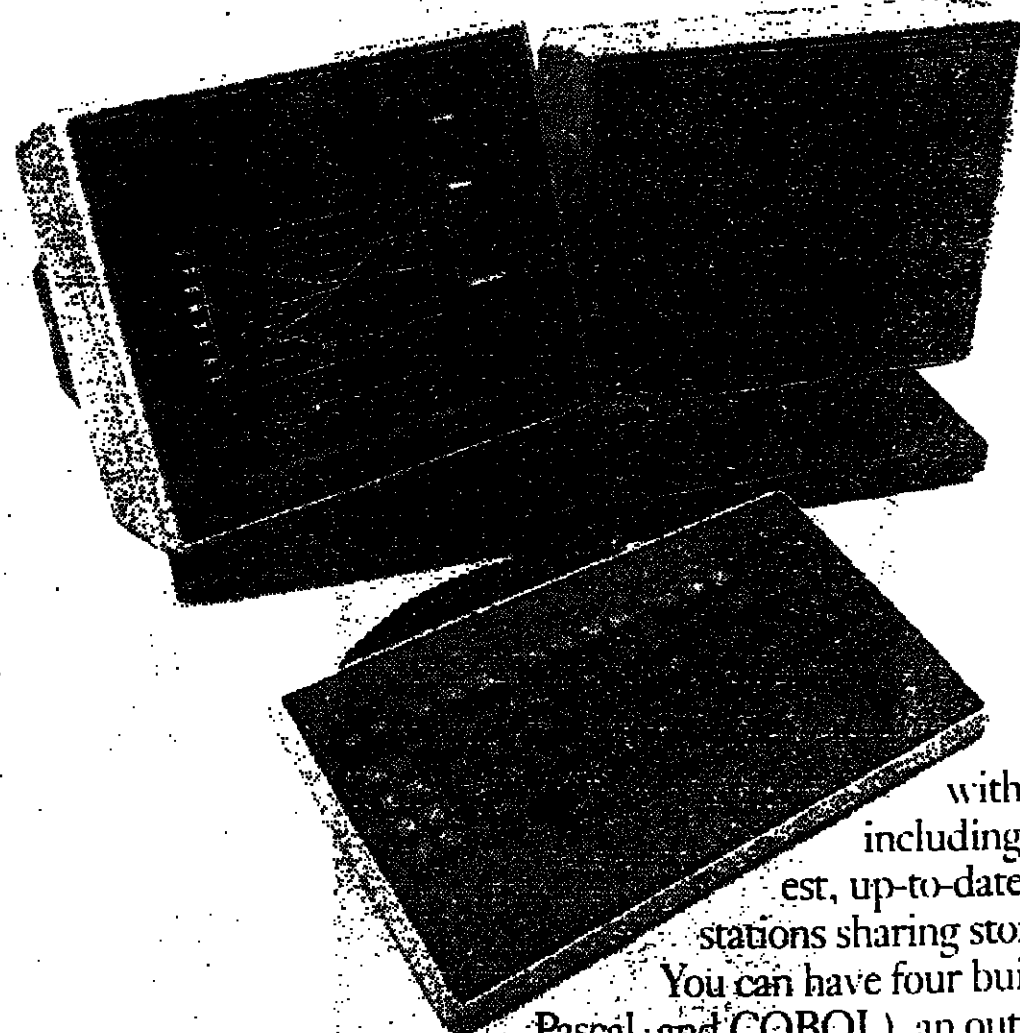
As in other areas of computing, the cost of software is dominating the hardware cost of a project. The majority of image processing projects are funded by the Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC) and a major effort to promote the importance of the field and rationalize existing work has started with a review of the UK image processing scene by Dr Joseph Kittler of Rutherford Appleton Laboratories. British scientists do fairly well in the field of image processing software, falling second only to the material and manpower resources of the US.

The British Pattern Recognition Association conference at Oxford in August will provide a forum to demonstrate progress in the subject.

Dr Richard Stevens

The author is an image processing scientist.

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10 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4BP  
or call Mr. Davidson at 01-930-1114

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## 'Wound' must break the whole skin

J. J. C. (a Minor) v Eisenhower  
Before Lord Justice Robert Goff and  
Mr Justice Mann  
[Judgment delivered April 28]

A wound, for the purposes of section 20 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861, was a break in the continuity of the whole skin; the rupture of blood vessels internally was not sufficient. The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held, allowing an appeal by case stated from the Edmonton Justices, sitting as a juvenile court on May 17, 1982, and quashing the appellant defendant's conviction.

Mr Glen Brasse for the defendant; Mr Robert Rhodes for the prosecutor.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that the appellant had been charged with unlawfully and maliciously wounding one Martin Cook contrary to section 20 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861.

On the date of the alleged offence, the appellant and his co-accused, L, both of whom were aged 15 at the time, had been walking in the road when they had seen Cook standing with some friends on the other side. The two accused had with them an

air gun which L, aiming at the group opposite, fired twice. Cook had been hit by a pellet in the area of the left eye. The justices had found that the injury amounted to a bruise just below the left eyebrow, and that fluid filling the front part of his left eye had for a time afterwards abnormally contained red blood cells.

The justices had concluded that the abnormal presence of red blood cells in the fluid of the eye indicating at least the rupture of a blood vessel or vessels internally, was sufficient to constitute a wound for the purpose of section 20 of the 1861 Act.

The appellant while taking no issue with the justices' findings that he had been involved and that he had been malicious, nevertheless contended that the conviction should be quashed because the injury had not constituted a wound.

His Lordship said that the court had been taken through a number of cases about what constituted wounding, all decided between 1830 and 1850, by which time the word "wound" had acquired a settled meaning, namely, a breach of the continuity of the skin; see *R v Wood* (1830) 1 Mood 278.

That definition had been refined in the later cases. In *R v M Loughlin* (1836) 8 Car & P 633 it had been held that the whole skin must be broken, and an abrasion affecting the cuticle or epidermis was not enough.

In *R v Shadbolt* (1833) 5 Car & P 304 the skin broken had been that inside the mouth and in *R v Waltham* (1849) 3 Cox CC 442 the most extreme case yet, there had been a rupture of the membrane of the urethra, which had caused blood to issue. In both those cases, the injury had been held to constitute a wound.

From those cases one could see a picture emerging of a wound as being any break in the continuity of the whole skin, including that of internal cavities where it was continuous with the outer skin.

Mr Rhodes, on behalf of the prosecutor, submitted that that test was not sufficient for the purposes of the 1861 Act; that "wound" should include the rupture of a blood vessel.

He cited *R v Warman* (1846) 1 Den 183 where "mortal wound" for the purposes of an indictment for murder, had been held to include an internal breach of the

skin, although externally there had been only the appearance of a bruise. The victim had died as a result of extravasation of blood pressing upon the brain.

But that was an unusual case, not concerned with wounding within the words of the statute then in force, but with the common sense meaning of wounding for the purposes of a coroner's inquisition. It could give no guidance in the present case.

Looking at the cases, one saw a continuous stream of authority establishing that a wound was a break in the continuity of the whole skin. It would be wrong for the court to depart from that.

The justices' conclusion, that the internal rupture of blood vessels constituted a wound, had not been in accordance with the law because there had been no break in the whole skin.

Accordingly, the justices had erred in finding the appellant guilty and the conviction should be quashed.

Mr Justice Mann agreed.

Solicitors: J. G. Daulry & Co, Enfield; Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

## Refusing benefit during work stoppage

Presho v Department of Health and Social Security  
Before Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice Kerr and Lord Justice Slade  
[Judgment delivered April 28]

A claimant for unemployment benefit who had lost employment because of a stoppage of work caused by a trade dispute at his place of employment should be disqualified under section 19(1) of the Social Security Act 1975 from receiving the benefit if he was "directly interested in" the dispute so that its probable outcome would "affect him" but a claimant was not "directly interested" in a dispute if its outcome would only affect him as a result of a further and distinct negotiation, even if those were in practice likely to lead to a substantially identical outcome.

The Court of Appeal so held, in a reserved judgment, allowing an appeal by Mrs Kathleen Presho from a decision of the Social Security Commissioner, Mr Commissioner Goodman, on March 27, 1981, who had dismissed her appeal from the local tribunal for Accrington and Rossendale who had refused her unemployment benefit from November 18 to 22, 1978.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted.

Mr John L. Hand for Mrs Presho; Mr Simon D. Brown for the Department of Health and Social Security.

LORD JUSTICE KERR said that the issue as to Mrs Presho's entitlement to unemployment benefit had been treated as a test case from the beginning, since it applied to all of 417 production workers - of whom she was one - at the factory of the defendant, the Harlow Street, Great Harwood.

It had also been so treated on this appeal, because it raised a point of considerable general importance on the interpretation and application of section 19(1) of the Social Security Act 1975 as amended by the Employment Protection Act 1975 which had not previously been considered by the court, bearing in mind that before 1980 there were no appeals from the decisions of National Insurance Commissioners (as they were previously called).

The evidence showed that the practice of management at the factory was to apply across the board any alterations in the pay structure which might be applied to any part of the total workforce, although there was no collective or other agreement to that effect.

Separate collective agreements negotiated with USDAW and AUEW were in force, but on the evidence it was clear that, at any rate in relation to wages, any renegotiation of one would be followed by a renegotiation of the other.

All the decisions referred to by the commissioner in his decision R (U) 13/71 by a Scottish commissioner, which had been referred to with approval in the Court of Session, "Without attempting to define precisely what is meant by 'direct interest', I think that a claimant should not be regarded as having a direct interest in another person's dispute, unless there is a close association between the two occupations concerned and the outcome of the dispute is likely to affect the claimant, not as a number of removes, but virtually automatically, without further intervening contingencies."

The attraction of that attempt at defining a test as to whether or not a person was "directly interested" in the dispute which caused the stoppage of work "no doubt lay in its pragmatism, in the sense that it might be relatively easy to apply to particular situations, whereas it was extremely difficult, as experience had shown to formulate any other test of what Parliament might have intended to convey by those words."

The background to the dispute at the factory, which caused Mrs Presho to become unemployed was that in 1978 a governmental pay restraint scheme was in force which provided for pay rates over different stages referred to as phases 1, 2 and 3. The commissioner found that Mrs Presho was at the material time employed as an instructor/machine operator, at the factory in question.

She was a member of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (USDAW). Also employed at the factory were 57 maintenance engineers who were members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW).

The AUEW put in a demand for the rate of phase 2 increases to be consolidated into their basic wages which demand would, if conceded, presumably represent a financial improvement for them, in that overtime rates calculated on basic rates would thereby be increased.

The management of the factory did not feel able to concede that demand. A work-to-rule was imposed by the maintenance engineers. As a result of an alleged refusal by two engineers to do a particular job and their consequent suspension, work came to a standstill at the factory.

On November 20, 1978, all 417 production workers were laid off, as machines were not being repaired. The stoppage of work ended on November 21, 1978, when work resumed in the factory, the terms of settlement being that pay negotiations would be brought forward to an earlier date than would have been originally contemplated.

Mrs Presho's claim for unemployment benefit from November 18 to 22, 1978, was disallowed by the local tribunal, on the ground that the stoppage of work which had caused her to lose her employment was due to a trade dispute at her place of employment and that she was not directly interested in the dispute. That disqualification was upheld on appeal by the local tribunal.

The commissioner made it clear that there was no question that Mrs Presho had been "participating in" the trade dispute which caused the stoppage, and that the fact that she was not directly interested in the dispute was not "directly interested" in that trade dispute.

The evidence showed that the practice of management at the factory was to apply across the board any alterations in the pay structure which might be applied to any part of the total workforce, although there was no collective or other agreement to that effect.

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Nevertheless, it clearly imposed a very considerable gloss upon those words, which appeared to go far beyond their natural meaning for a number of reasons.

First, it substituted for the question whether the claimant was "directly interested in the dispute" the question whether "the outcome of the dispute is likely to affect the claimant". But "interested in" was different from "affected by".

Second, the wording of the section was directed to the claimant's interest (whatever that might mean) in the dispute itself, whereas the test related to the "outcome of the dispute", and indeed to its "likely outcome".

However, the natural object of "participating in" and "financing" was clearly the dispute alone, so why should the outcome of the dispute be the object of "directly interested in"?

Third, even if the test could be regarded as an acceptable gloss on the words "interested in the dispute", what about the word "directly"? If the dispute was not the object of the claimant's interest, the dispute was to be answered by reference to the question whether or not he or she was likely to be affected by its outcome, should the word "directly" not be interpreted as having the meaning of "automatically" and not of "virtually automatically", whatever "virtually" might comprise?

Finally, without speculating as to what might have been the underlying social or political reasons for that provision, which would clearly be immissible, the construction which had been placed upon it appeared to lead to somewhat strange consequences in the context of a disqualification from unemployment benefit.

As shown by the present case, if the commissioner's decision was correct, then the consequences of employers laying off a part of their workforce, who were not in dispute and were not participating in the dispute, was to disqualify them from the receipt of unemployment benefit solely because the employers were likely to apply to that part of the workforce, "virtually automatically", the same benefits - or possibly in other cases detriments - which would normally follow upon the cessation of the dispute and the resumption of work.

However, in considering the very substantial difficulties, as they appeared to his Lordship, of reconciling the suggested test with the wording of the statutory provision, it was necessary fully to review its legislative history and the decisions which had sought to interpret it.

In that connection two matters had to be borne in mind. First the above-mentioned test of a "direct interest" in a dispute appeared to be in a dispute in general terms by a majority in the Court of Session in 1977, and it would obviously be undesirable that a statutory provision which applied equally on both sides of the border should be interpreted differently in the two jurisdictions.

Second, that was a field in which the Court of Appeal had on two occasions said that the decisions on which tribunals and commissioners had acted should only be disturbed if there were really compelling reasons for doing so: see *R v National Insurance Commissioners, Ex parte Stratton* (1979) QB 361 and *Crewe v Anderson* (1982) 1 WLR 1209.

His Lordship examined the history of the legislation and the relevant reported decisions. To the extent that review showed a consistent trend, one had to bear in mind that Parliament had repeatedly re-enacted the words "directly interested" in the trade dispute, against the background of decisions, without any alteration of the words.

In his Lordship's view all the decisions except one had to be regarded as unanimously concluding that an interest in the probable outcome of the dispute, as opposed

to an interest in the cause or maintenance of the dispute, was itself sufficient to preclude a claimant from relying upon the proviso 19(1) of the 1975 Act, and was therefore sufficient to disqualify a claimant from receiving unemployment benefit if he or she was laid off due to a stoppage resulting from the dispute.

Accordingly, his Lordship did not think that that conclusion could now properly be reversed in the Court of Appeal.

However, accepting that a claimant was "directly interested in a dispute" if its probable outcome would "affect him", what meaning was to be given to the word "directly"? The preponderant, and indeed accepted view was that "directly" did not require the claimant to be automatically affected, but that "directly" was to be equated with "virtually automatically".

In the instant case, there was no pre-existing collective agreement to the effect that any change in the remuneration of the maintenance engineers would also be applied automatically to the production workers.

The position was merely that it was the policy of the management, and perhaps also an inescapable reality, that any changes would be applied across the board to the whole workforce.

The probable outcome of the dispute, as indeed happened, was that the remuneration of the engineers would be increased to the same time as that of the production workers. It was also probable that the results of both negotiations would be in line with the collective agreements in force for the engineers were different from those which were in force for the production workers and their need require separate renegotiation of their evidently different terms.

Was that a situation which was covered by the word "directly"? It was not, because the word "directly" was to be equated with "virtually automatically", and that conclusion could not be questioned on any point which was confined to points of law.

But was "directly" to be equated with "virtually automatically" as a matter of law? That was not the correct interpretation of "directly". The content in which the issue arose in the instant case was that of a disqualification from the receipt of unemployment benefit when a claimant had lost his job without having participated in a dispute involving other members of the workforce which had led to their having stopping work and her being laid off in consequence.

In that context, the word "directly" should be construed strictly and narrowly. To construe it as "automatically" would clearly satisfy that construction.

However, to extend the meaning to "virtually automatically" and then to apply it to facts such as those in the present case, went further than the meaning which should properly be given to "directly" in this context.

The proper meaning of "directly" given the remainder of the extensive gloss which had already been placed upon the words "directly interested in the dispute", was that the circumstances were such that the probable outcome of the dispute would automatically affect the claimant, in the sense of some pre-existing agreement, whether legally binding or not.

For those reasons the appeal would be allowed.

Lord Justice Slade and Lord Justice Stephenson agreed.

Solicitors: Mr Jack Thornley, Ashton under Lyne; Solicitor, Department of Health and Social Security.

## Justices did not err in refusing adjournment

Taylor v Baird and Watters  
Before Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Mann  
[Judgment delivered April 27]

Justices who dismissed an information after refusing to allow an adjournment on the application of the prosecutor did not err in law in so refusing where there was evidence that the prosecutor's case was in disarray, but no exceptional difficulty had arisen, and where he was not deprived of some other remedy.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in dismissing an appeal by way of case stated by James Edward Taylor against a decision of the Barnet Justices who dismissed informations laid by him on July 29, 1982 alleging an assault contrary to section 42 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861 upon him by Allan Baird and

Gerry Watters, police officers of the Metropolitan Police.

Mr Richard Methuen for Mr Taylor; Mr Malcolm Fortune for the police officers.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that Mr Taylor preferred an information against the two police officers on July 29, 1982.

The information was heard by the justices on August 26, 1982. Mr Taylor's solicitor had not arrived when the case was called on at 11.45 am, and the justices allowed an adjournment.

At 12.15 pm the solicitor arrived, by which time Mr Taylor had left the court building in search of a witness, without having notified the court. At 12.40 pm the case was called a second time and the justices proceeded to hear the case, in the absence of Mr Taylor.

The two police officers entered pleas of not guilty to the assault charge, and Mr Taylor's solicitor

offered no evidence. The informations were dismissed, and Mr Taylor was ordered to pay £150 costs.

It was submitted that the justices had erred in law in refusing to allow an application for an adjournment. Such a submission had only rarely been upheld by the courts.

In the leading case *Maxwell v Kean* (1928) 1 KB 645, it had been accepted to where the rights of the parties were altogether defeated by the refusal to allow an adjournment.

That was not the case here, since it was still open to Mr Taylor to pursue his civil remedies for the assault.

Similarly, where the order made involved the imposition of a penalty, as in *re M (an infant)* (1968) 1 WLR 1847, or disqualification from driving, as in *R v Croxson Crown Court, Ex parte Lenham* (1974) RTR 493, and

where justice demanded that a full hearing be held, the justices' decision to refuse an adjournment could be quashed.

Mr Taylor, however, had suffered no penalty nor injury to his rights, since he was not deprived of a remedy. His case before the justices was in disarray, and it had been conceded that he had ample time within which to prepare for the hearing.

Each case turned on its own facts and in exceptional circumstances the court would interfere to quash the decision of the justices. This case was not in that category, however, and the justices had not erred in refusing an adjournment.

The application would be dismissed.

Mr Justice Mann agreed.

Solicitors: Turner & Debenham, Boreham Wood; Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

## Guarantor liable after change

First National Finance Corporation Ltd v Goodman  
Before Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice O'Connor and Sir Denis Buckley  
[Judgment delivered April 28]

The Court of Appeal, delivering a reserved judgment, dismissed an appeal by the defendant, Mr Harry Goodman, from an order of Mr Justice Bingham dated May 13, 1982, who held that the plaintiff, First National Finance Corporation Ltd, were entitled to judgment for £338,165 together with interest of £129,368 which sums were owed to First National under a guarantee given by Mr Goodman and Mr Alan Stuart Fishman to Cassel Arenz & Co Ltd for moneys owed by Apartotel (London) Ltd.

Mr W. S. E. Getz, QC and Mr Richard Behar for Mr Goodman; Mr R. N. Thomas, QC and Mr C. M. Smith for First National.

LORD JUSTICE STEPHENSON said that the question was whether on the true construction of the written guarantee Mr Goodman, as guarantor, was liable to pay the creditor, First National, a considerable sum of money owed by the debtor company, Apartotel (London) Ltd.

The guarantee was addressed not to First National but to Cassel Arenz & Co Ltd (Cassel) consisting of 18 printed clauses signed on June 2, 1970, by Mr Goodman and by other guarantors named Stuart Fishman. The Fishmans were property owners and developers; Mr Goodman was described by his judge as an outstandingly successful entrepreneur in the package holiday business.

On January 20, 1970, Apartotel was incorporated with Mr Goodman and the Fishmans as first directors and shareholders. Apartotel needed capital. Cassel, a wholly owned subsidiary of First National, agreed to lend it.

The negotiations leading to the grant of overdraft facilities and to the guarantee were conducted with Cassel, apart from one meeting with First National. By the end of 1971 Apartotel owed Cassel £13,470.

On January 1, 1972, for April 28, 1972, when an agreement was executed for the sale and purchase of Cassel's property, undertaking and assets including the benefit of all subsidiary guarantees) Cassel merged into or amalgamated with First National and ceased to trade.

Thereafter, all facility letters and advances were made to Apartotel not by Cassel but by First National. Whether or not that change of name was incorporated in the documents in other respects, they remained the same, including the account number.

In September 1972, when Apartotel owed First National £149,415 Mr Goodman and the Fishmans fell out, and Mr Goodman ceased to be a director or shareholder of Apartotel.

He had never been actively concerned in the management of Apartotel, he probably did not see Cassel's facility letters and he was not informed of the merger or amalgamation of January 1972. In September he ceased to have anything to do with Apartotel but took no steps to terminate his liability under the guarantee. (His present solicitors were not his legal advisers at that time.)

In about April 1973, the news of his departure from Apartotel reached First National. By that time Apartotel owed about £300,000.

On April 16, 1973, when Apartotel's debt had grown to £543,984, Cassel executed a deed of transfer assigning to First National "the benefit of the guarantee" specified in the schedule, where in fact only the guarantee in the present one was specified.

Thereafter advances mounted rapidly, unknown to Mr Goodman until January 1, 1972, only (or until April 16, 1973 only) his liability under the guarantee was extinguished (or nearly extinguished) and he did not owe the sum claimed as principal debt and interest, or anything like it.

By clause 1 of the guarantee Cassel were defined, where the context so admitted, as including their assignees and by clause 18(A) as including their successors and assigns and any company with which they might amalgamate. Thus at first glance the issue of Mr Goodman's liability for advances made by First National would seem to be decided by the express terms of the guarantee.

First National were, if not a successor of Cassel, assignees of Cassel, at least since April 1975, and a company with which Cassel amalgamated, at least since April 1972. Why did they not stand in not by Cassel but by First National? Whether or not that change of name was incorporated in the documents in other respects, they remained the same, including the account number.

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# Staff pledge to Sotheby clients

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Mr Marshall Cogan and Mr Stephen Swid, the American financiers bidding for Sotheby's, will be permitted from tomorrow to buy shares and raise their stake in the firm to 50 per cent.

If they gain control, the changed circumstances could affect whether staff will stay or leave the company. Mr Richard

Camber, the staff representative, said yesterday: "No one will take any precipitate action. But it is another matter what decisions people will take in their own minds about the medium term."

"We'll all stay to listen to what [Mr Cogan and Mr Swid] have to say and to fulfil our commitments to our clients."

It seems likely that virtually all Sotheby's staff will stay until the end of the summer season, whatever happens. Many of Sotheby's experts have given a personal commitment to clients that they will personally see their property through the cataloguing stage and into auction.

## Insider Bill likely to be passed

Washington (AP-Dow Jones) — The US Congress appears willing to pass the Securities and Exchange Commission's Insider Trading Statute, which would give the agency the authority to assign punitive damages for insider dealing.

Baron's Financial Weekly says that the Securities subcommittee of the Senate Banking Committee planned to hold hearings by mid-May. But now, Mr Neil Levin, the subcommittee's counsel, says that it may wait until the SEC defines insider trading.

The SEC is decidedly unkeen on defining exactly what is and is not insider trading. SEC Commissioner Ms Barbara Thomas insists: "To talk about definitions is to mix apples and oranges. We want to deal with the remedy part of the problem. The courts are building up the definition through case law."

But Mr John Shad, a former E. F. Hutton executive and the SEC's chairman, has qualms. His biggest fear is "putting a law on the books which businesses say has tied them up in knots."

Mr Shad is especially concerned about the part of the bill calling for punitive damages not only for insider traders but also for those aiding and abetting them.

Ms Thomas says flatly that Mr Shad is wrong in wanting to deal now with "interesting scholarly issues that we could spend years debating."

## APPOINTMENTS

### Mobil Oil names new director

Mr Brian Baker has been appointed a director of Mobil Oil Company with responsibility for planning and supply.

Mr Harding Bassett has joined as director of British Gas International Consultancy Service, with effect from June 1. At present Mr Bassett is director of engineering of West Midlands Region.

Mr S G Barnard, Mr A D Macanay, Mr D L Gold and Mrs M Mounford have been appointed to Herbert Smith & Co Partnership.

Mr Andrew Caldecott has joined the board of Whitbread & Co as a non-executive director.

Lord Cramham has joined the board of Guinness Peat Group as a non-executive director.

Mr M Cowen and Mr J V M Gordon Clark have been appointed to the board of Matthew Clark & Sons (Holdings) and Mr B N A Hardman has joined as a non-executive director.

Mr J M G Cox and Mr C M McKennie have been appointed to the board of Matthew Clark & Sons.

Mr Stanley H Honeyman, chief executive of English Property Corporation, has been appointed a non-executive director of W H Smith & Son (Holdings) and of its main operating company, W H Smith & Son.

Mr J Beechey, Mr J How, Mr C L Napier and Mr P M V Blake have joined the partnership of Clifford-Turner.

Mr P G Michelson, Mr R W Billis, Mr M A Mackenzie-Smith, Mr A D Taylor and Mr R J P Harvey have joined the partnership of Richards, Butler & Company.

Mr C Gerrard has joined Finch Watson Accounting, wholly-owned subsidiary of EIS Group and will succeed Mr J West as managing director on January 1, 1984.

## The isolationist slogan challenged in a South African street

### One mile that stands out like a milestone in the race to beat apartheid

DAVID MILLER

Pretoria

The duel in the sun enacted down a scorching mile of urban asphalt here last Saturday not only encompassed all the facets of sport's greatest controversy — South African exclusion from the international arena — but symbolized its fundamental moral premise: the quality of black and white.

I could have been in Durban for the national marathon championships, where six of the first 10 home were non-white, but it seemed to me that the event in Pretoria more publicly challenged the isolationist slogan: "No normal sport in an abnormal society."

Normal sport unquestionably exists, at least at the more representative levels. The grass roots is an area yet fully to be conquered. The argument for readmission internationally rages on, in France as much as in Britain, the West Indies or New Zealand.

The capital city's centre boiled to a halt for over an hour at midmorning for the Datsun-sponsored Street Mile, counterpoint of New York's Fifth Avenue Mile, with a multiracial crowd of 50,000 craning their necks all along Church Street, gazing up the long hill to the start, beyond which lie the Coloured townships.

There might have been twice as many if the mood had not been soured by a Pretoria City Council announcement the day before that 17 of the city's parks were to be barred to non-whites, the segregation enforced "by guards with dogs".

I am told that the non-whites, many of whom must get up at five in the morning to get to work by eight, have a habit of catching up on sleep in the lunch hour just as

towards a normal, non-racial society, it surprises the foreign visitor that the white administrator makes so little of those many factors in his favour. The official ceremonial national anthem is recorded by the black police band. So why not have that black band, instead of a white one, on duty at the State Theatre, the finishing line for the mile?

Why not, among the invited guests in the grandstand, have some of the black and Coloured urban officials, education and church leaders? As at the Prestige athletics meeting at Stellenbosch, I saw only one Coloured VIP guest. Yet among those guests was Professor Org Marais, who instituted 10 years ago at the University of South Africa the course in business studies for non-whites without the academic qualifications for university.

Through his initiative 500 non-whites have graduated in business administration; he himself physically removed, against the law, the segregation notices on the toilets.

Down at street level on Saturday all was much more "normal". The 12 runners, including three blacks and one Coloured, were introduced to the public in an open-topped motorcade, a car to each man, gliding slowly back down the course to the start, tracked by the mixed television crews and a jam-packed open truck of mixed cameramen. The multi-racial police — far more so than you will find in Britain or Moss Side, Manchester — controlled the crowds with evident cheerfulness. But why, with 60 per cent of non-white spectators, have a public address commentary exclusively in Afrikaans?

It came back to me that I had originally planned to go to the 100 metres race, but the 10 metres race was the only one I could see. I had to go to the 10 metres race, but the 10 metres race was the only one I could see.

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Botha: a cautious shift

scious." He collapsed into the arms of white officials.

In Pretoria and Durban, where Thompson Magawana also finished second to the unexpected winner, Kevin Flanagan, the integration of white and black had advanced to a point where the International Olympic Committee, the International Amateur Athletic Federation, and the International Football Federation, under their own sporting terms of reference, cannot continue to ignore the issue of reassessment in the evolution of South African sport.

The same is true of football. In the afternoon in Johannesburg I saw the clash of top teams from Soweto, Swallows beating Cosmos 1-0 in the non-racial National Professional Soccer League. A 20,000 crowd at least a fifth of whom seemed to have arrived in their own cars, watched a thrilling game involving 12 blacks, three Coloureds, seven whites (including two Chileans), a white Jewish referee and two black linesmen. Both of the men with the magic sponge — which was little in evidence — were white, as was one of the managers, who was sharply rebuked by a black linesman for encroaching on the field with advice.

We could have been in West Bromwich. As a conspicuous minority white spectator I received a far more official welcome from minor officials than I did in Johannesburg. The ground was not so much as a single, hostile stare insofar as I was aware of it. The South African situation has, to be fair, not been as bad as this. I will attempt to do for several articles in the near future.

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ISSUE BY TENDER OF £1,000,000,000

**2 1/2 per cent INDEX-LINKED TREASURY CONVERTIBLE STOCK, 1999**

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:  
Deposit with tender: £40.00 per cent  
On Monday, 6th June 1983: £30.00 per cent  
On Monday, 4th July 1983: Balance of purchase money

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY ON 22ND MAY AND 22ND NOVEMBER

1. This Stock is an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961. Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for the Stock to be admitted to the Official List of the Stock Exchange.

2. THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorised to receive tenders for the above Stock.

3. The principal of and interest on the Stock will be a charge on the National Loans Fund.

4. The Stock will be registered at the Bank of England or at the Bank of Ireland, Belfast, and will be transferable in multiples of one penny, by instrument in writing in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1963. Transfers will be free of stamp duty.

5. The Stock will be convertible into £100 per cent Conversion Stock, 1999 in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 16 to 17. Holders of the Stock in respect of which the conversion has not been exercised will be repaid on 22nd November 1999 (unless the conversion has been exercised prior to that date) the principal of and interest on the Stock.

6. The interest on the Stock will be paid in arrears on the basis of the rate of interest then prevailing on the day of payment, or on any other basis which may be determined by the Bank of England.

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21. Tenders must be for a minimum of £100 nominal Stock as follows:

Amount of Stock tendered for:  
£100-£1,000: £1,000-£2,000: £2,000-£10,000: £10,000-£50,000: £50,000 or greater

22. Her Majesty's Treasury reserve the right to reject any or all tenders, and to accept such tenders as it may see fit, and to accept such tenders as it may see fit, and to accept such tenders as it may see fit.

23. Letters of allotment in respect of Stock allotted, which may be transferred prior to











CRICKET: ANOTHER BLANK DAY IN THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

## Turner counts the cost of a wash-out

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Mike Turner, the Leicestershire secretary, is a keen shot. Had the seasons been right, he could have fished ducks at Grace Road yesterday. In parts the ground was a foot deep in water, leaving the abandonment of Leicestershire's match with Hampshire a mere formality. The road leading from the motorway was impassable.

To the groundsmen's credit he had managed to produce on Saturday pretty nearly as good a batting wicket as Hampshire thought they were likely to play on this season. By scoring 129 not out on it, Chris Smith drew immediate attention to the growing challenge being made by overseas players for places in the England side. If he himself is not quite good enough, his younger brother, Robin, who becomes an "Englishman" in 1985, almost certainly will be.

Smith Minor is reckoned by Peter Sainsbury to be as good a player as Barry Richards at the same age. He is 19 and immensely powerful. Playing for Natal in the winter he finished in the first half dozen in the South African averages. With the Smiths from South Africa and the two West Indians, Greenidge and Marshall, all on their staff, Hampshire will find themselves on the United Nations black list if they are not careful.

With Leicestershire City at home to Bolton Wanderers in the Football League, in a match of some significance, and Leicestershire playing Bristol at Twickenham in the final of the John Player Rugby Cup, Grace Road was fairly deserted on Saturday. Yesterday and Sunday were to have been the cricketing days. Although Leicestershire seldom fail to make a profit they have an increasing struggle to do so. Every wash-out makes it more so.

To run the Leicestershire county club at its present strength costs £400,000 a year. Of that, half comes from

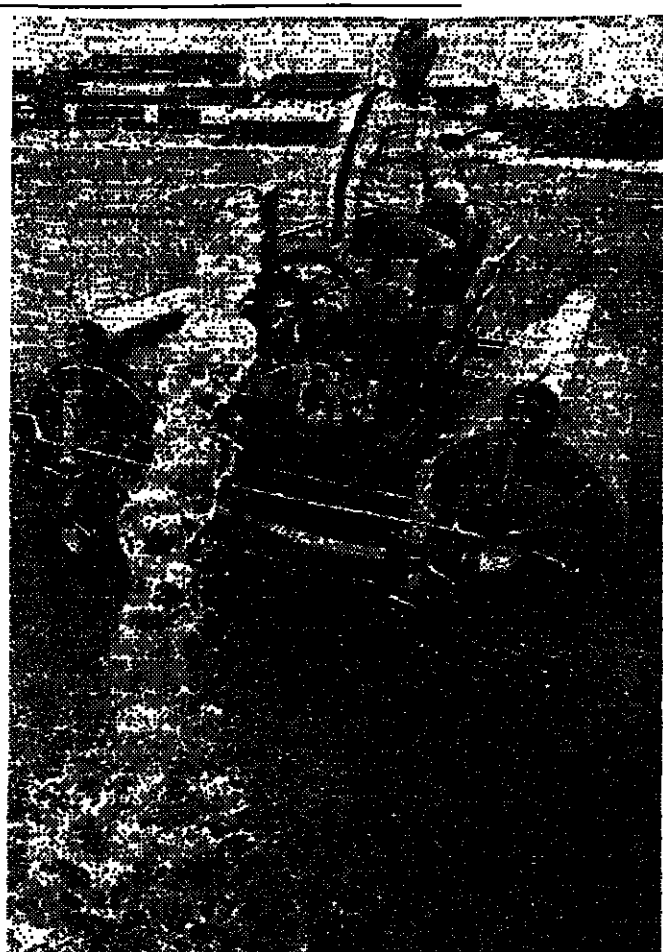
membership, gates and Test match profits, and half from outside sources such as lotteries, advertising and local sponsorship. The floods notwithstanding, Mr Turner would probably still back himself to break even in 1983. What concerns him more deeply is the future viability of his own and some other counties, of Leicestershire, because he sees cause for worry about their continuing success.

He belongs to two schools: the one that advocates a programme of 16 first-class matches, the other which feels that the influx of overseas players has been of great benefit to English cricket. But for him he doubts whether such counties as Leicestershire could have kept them going and to whom they are so beholden.

Now that Leicestershire, with an allowance of only one overseas player, are being deprived of imported talent, Mike Turner thinks it important that counties such as his, being limited in indigenous talent, should be granted greater freedom to approach natives of other counties who are not already registered. Otherwise, he sees a return to the old days when the championship was monopolised by two or three sides, of whom Leicestershire were not one.

These are the views of a caring and experienced administrator who in his 23 years at Grace Road has helped to work wonders there. The selectors would not agree about the overseas players. Nor, I expect, would the young men on the fringe of the Leicestershire side. Nor do I, because I believe the invasion had got out of hand.

Yet the Leicestershire secretary thinks as much in terms of the 10 years from 1985 to 1995 as he does of the present, and as much of England's



There she blows! Surrey's "whale" is emptied by the groundswater, Harry Brind, at the Oval yesterday.

prosperity as of Leicestershire's. He even thinks that only Englishmen should play for England. When next winter he is waiting for the mallet to come in he will, I hope, for all his anxieties, have a successful Leicestershire season to reflect upon.

After the loss of all five first-class matches on Sunday the entire programme of nine games was washed out yesterday. One Sports Staff writes. As well as Leicestershire, the championship fixtures at Derby, Trent Bridge, the Oval and Worcester were abandoned as draws; not a ball was bowled either at Edgbaston and Old Trafford or at Lord's, which has so far had only two hours and a half play out of a scheduled 31 hours. A match at the Parks between Oxford University and Sussex, which had been due to continue today, was called off yesterday.

## A Dane preparing himself for battle in England

By Marcus Williams

There is no new thing under the sun, it is said, and to no sport is that more often applicable than to cricket, whose long history offers a precedent for even the most unusual occurrences. In the context of the present season sun is scarcely appropriate, so perhaps the exception to the biblical dictum can be excused in the case of Ole Mortensen (left) who joins Derbyshire today determined to become the first Dane to play county cricket.

Mortensen, aged 25, has already earned a place in the records as the first Dane to sign a professional county contract: whether he will achieve his ambition will depend on his progress in the second XI. For whom he is due to make his first appearance as a contracted player (he played for them once in 1979) on May 11 against Northamptonshire at Trent Bridge. Philip Russell, the Derbyshire coach, believes that the 6ft 3in Mortensen has the potential to play for the first team.

He was first brought to the county's attention by Ian Burston, their former captain, who was impressed by his ability when he coached in Denmark. Mortensen came to England in Denmark's team for the ICC Trophy in 1979 (when they surprised many people by reaching the semi-finals) and he was invited for a net by

Derbyshire. His pace encouraged them to select him for a game in the second XI before he returned home.

Danish cricket, established since the 1860s and fostered by occasional visiting teams from England and "test matches" against The Netherlands, is played on a small scale, though enthusiastically, and is purely amateur. It offers little further challenge to Mortensen. "He is far too effective to be tested by much here in Denmark," says Peter Hargreaves, a New Zealander who has done so much to spread the cricketing word in Denmark.

Mortensen, who will be joined at the end of the month by his wife and recently-born baby, had a trial with Derbyshire last month and although the weather allowed him only 10 minutes' bowling on grass, his form there and in the indoor and artificial sports centre, persuaded the county to offer him a one-year contract - once they had established that his citizenship of an EEC country meant that he could be registered, for cricketing purposes, as an Englishman.

His decision to spend a summer in England has meant a reduction in pay: tax collectors in Copenhagen earn rather more than newcomers with unfashionable county cricket clubs.

## Sibson's pulled muscle thrusts stiff examination on Kaylor

By Alan Hubbard

Tony Sibson's insistence that the clubbing Marvin Hagler gave him 11 weeks ago has not limited his ambition will not be put to the test at the Wembley Arena tonight after all. Yesterday, the former European middleweight champion withdrew from his contest against Hagler's chief sparring partner, Bobby Watts, because of a pulled muscle in his back.

However, Sibson's ill wind becomes a refreshing zephyr for the unbeaten London middleweight, Mark Kaylor, who moves up to share the top billing against Watts, aged 33. Only an hour or so before Kaylor heard the news about Sibson, he himself faced the prospect of an idle evening because his scheduled American opponent, Doug Demmings, had also withdrawn.

The hasty pairing of Kaylor and Watts was logical although it took centre stage permission by the promoter, Mike Barrett, to get both to agree at such short notice. It should be more than useful test for the stylish West Ham man, who has won all his previous 22 contests and is to challenge for the British title, held by Roy Gumbs, in the autumn.

Although past his best, Watts holds a rare points verdict over Hagler - reversed in typically ruthless style later by boxing's only undisputed world champion. But he has been relatively inactive recently and has no reputation as a damaging puncher.

Indeed, his now septa-tinged skills may be better accommodated

by Kaylor's upright, laid-back technique. If they would have by Sibson's ardent approach. In some quarters, Sibson's sudden absence will underline the suspicion that, cushioned by a purse of almost £350,000 from the Hagler bout, he is disinclined to resume a career which has reached its crossroads. But his manager, Sam Burns, is adamant that the delay is only temporary, and expects him to box at the Albert Hall on May 31.

The injury occurred in Sibson's Leicester gymnasium last week and has not responded to rest or physiotherapy. "Tony is pig sick", Burns said. "He was really looking forward to this fight and had worked extremely hard. We kept quiet about the injury because we were hoping it would clear up, but while he can walk and run, he is unable to bob and weave, and this obviously restricts his mobility in the ring. There is no way we would take a risk against an experienced man like Watts. Tony is too big a property for that."

A potentially even hotter property, the heavyweight, Frank Bruno, goes into the ring against his fifteenth opponent, Scott Le Doux, of Minneapolis, with some advice from his private tutor, Floyd Patterson, who wants him to be better balanced when he throws his left jab. Patterson says: "At the moment, he is dragging his right foot too far back, which unbalances him and leaves him open to a right-hand counter."

Patterson suggests the best way to discover more about Bruno's true

potential would be for Le Doux to knock him down. "What is important to someone like Bruno is to see how he reacts to getting hit. We need to see how he handles getting knocked down and how he conducts himself when he gets up," Patterson says, speaking from the experience of someone whose own frequent acquaintance with the canvas almost rivalled Picasso's.

Whether Le Doux, an amiable and articulate fellow, aged 34, whose roughly handsome features bear testimony to his latter-day relegation from contender to opponent, has enough left to inflict such educational indignity on Bruno is questionable. The possibility, though, causes Bruno's manager, Terry Lawless, some anxiety. He says: "The man may be near the end of his career but he still has his pride, and he won't want to be beaten by a novice. He's an old pro and they are a dangerous breed."

It will be interesting to compare Bruno's performance with that of the American prospect, Greg Page, who indicates severe limitations on Le Doux in four rounds less than two years ago. Page and other young heavyweights of his ilk are the ones Bruno will soon have to face and best, if his world title aspirations are to be taken seriously.

Tonight's bout seems a timely piece of matchmaking with the now puffy Le Doux likely to show Bruno a trick or two before energy and ambition expire in the later rounds. But what these Leaxes constantly reminds us that Bruno is still a



Kaylor: laid-back technique may be the answer to Watts's skills.

"baby", but, at the same age, 21, Floyd Patterson was the world heavyweight champion. Perhaps, when he accounts for Scott Le Doux - uncharitably known these days on the United States circuit as Scott Le Don't - it will be time to remove Bruno's diapers.

VOLLEYBALL

## Rucanor best side in Britain

By Paul Harrison

Speedwell Rucanor, of Bristol, set the seal on their all-conquering season with victory in the Milkase Cup final at the Bournemouth Leisure Centre on Sunday.

The brushed aside Capital City Spikers, formerly Kelly Girl International, 3-0 (15-7, 15-10, 15-7) after allowing the Spikers a five-point lead in the first set.

Speedwell have a great record in domestic competition: they have not been beaten in the league for 74 matches, a run which stretches back to 1978. League champions for the fourth time in a row, they have also won the cup twice and have clearly established themselves as the best club side in Britain.

On Sunday, Speedwell never let the Spikers play as well as they did at Bath earlier in the season, when they had match points against the champions in the fourth set. Steve Finch, the Speedwell spiker and former international, was named man of the match.

The women's final was also a one-sided affair, with Hillingdon beating Spark 3-0 (15-4, 15-4, 15-3). Hillingdon, the league champions, fielded five internationals, three English and two Scottish, and never let Spark, last year's cup-winners, into it.

In Scotland, MIM won their eighth cup title, and extended yet another league and cup double. They totally dominate the Scottish scene, as their dismissal of Airdrie 3-0 (15-4, 15-8, 15-6) in Sunday's Royal Bank Cup final at Meadowbank, Edinburgh, indicated.

Airdrie had taken them to five sets earlier this season, but on Sunday MIM were superior in all departments. The youngest player on either side, Ian McKenzie, aged 17, played reasonably for MIM while Gerry Docherty, rather more at the other end of the age scale, held Airdrie together but could do little to repel MIM's attacks. The match was all over in 50 minutes.

The women's final was a sterner affair, with Telford defeating Whitburn 16-14, 14-16, 15-7, 15-9 to record a league and cup double for the second consecutive year.

The first two sets took an hour, all but one minute, but Telford broke Whitburn in the third set and the fourth was a formality.

SHOREHITCH: Milkase Cup Final: Men: Speedwell Rucanor 3 Capital City Spikers 0. Women: Hillingdon 3 Spark 0.

EXCLUSIVE: How I straight-drove the media into a monastery

## In the cities of the plain, I-b-w stands for libido-before-wicket

NEWS ITEM: John McEnroe blamed the media and their intrusions on the private lives of players for hastening Bjorn Borg's retirement from tennis.

A short while ago I wrote about my disappointment that I never received any "boot money" during my distinguished career as a third XV rugby player. I was also disappointed that the media never intruded on my private life, because I could have told them a thing or two.

I was a wild provincial boy then. I have settled down since, and married, and gone to live among stockbrokers and rising young estate agents in the suburbs, and I now prefer a reading lamp to the bright lights. But in those days it was different. Only death, illness or prison would have kept me out of night clubs and clip joints at weekends.

Away matches were the best. The married players liked them because they could escape from their wives and "home improvements" for the day. The unmarried ones liked them because they sometimes tired of the local scene and wanted to explore the dives of another town (not knowing yet, that town drive is much like another). Really, the match was little more than an excuse for a beano afterwards.

Well do I remember those

travelling journeys. We were quiet enough on the outward run; we might even have a team talk, during which I could be asked, if not relied on, to mark the blind side in the forthcoming game. But mostly we sat and watched the cows and telegraph poles, or dozed, or read the sport pages, or, in certain unregenerate cases, thought about the evening ahead.

The homeward journey, late that night or early the next morning, was noisy, smoky, beery, and - stretching a point - musical. Some sang, in wailing unison, about the mating habits of the sturgeon or the fact that you cannot go to heaven in an old Ford car. One or two cooed about the gangway, bantering incoherently. Others compared notes about what they claimed to have seen or done - particularly done - after the match.

Our cricket, too, had its extra-curricular activities, its cities of the plain beyond the hedgerows. I was enlisted as an umpire and many were the Saturdays when, at drawing of stumps, miles from home and safe from detection, we exchanged whites for glad rags and dispersed to the hot spots, with banalities like victory or defeat forgotten, and I-b-w standing, as someone ought to have observed, for libido-before-wicket.

If the media, in their

perennial Mills & Boon innocence, had ever approached us about all these carrying-on, we would have regarded it, not as an intrusion on our private lives, but as a chance to instruct the less experienced in the ways of the world. We would have assured them that they had not heard the half of it. We would have made their eyes pop and their ears burn.

To mention only the mentionable, we would have told them about club jaunts to London and Hamburg and Paris and Amsterdam; about scurrages and long legs; about clandestine assignations during Calcutta Cup weekend or the Lord's Test match; about banana juice flowing like champagne and floor shows Olympic in their scope. And some of it would have been true. The only people who might have retired as a result of these scandalous but far from unique disclosures were the media themselves - probably into a monastery.

Such pleasures seem insipid now, and the media would have no cause to intrude on my private life. The emperor fully clothed is not news. They would not want to know that I am just like them - that I walk the dog, cut the lawn, and enjoy the occasional day trip to Hastings.

Gordon Allan



Graham Price's forthright opinion on the Lions in New Zealand

## How a dark past can be overcome in land of the long white cloud

Graham Price, Pontypool's prop forward, his expression set and serious, relates some basic requirements for the British Lions party to play in New Zealand. Basic, as much through brevity as content, they are: the need to illustrate not only to New Zealand enthusiasts but to followers of the game here as well, that British back play is still alive and, we hope, flourishing; and to mend fences torn down by unfavourable aspects of the last tour in 1977.

Price, one of only two survivors from what became known as the "bad-news tour" said: "Little things became annoying to us and we tended to look inward. Of course, the weather didn't help; it was simply atrocious. The week's training before the first match was completed under blue skies and delightful sun. On the day of the first match at Masterton, the weather broke and never really relented thereafter.

"Players found they could not leave the hotels. We felt the New Zealand Rugby Union had been inflexible in certain ways, especially with regard to food. Having your choice limited to steak, fish or lamb for almost three months became a sore point with the players."

Perhaps there was too high a proportion of Welshmen in 1977, Price said. Of the 33 players used on that tour, 18 were Welsh. "The composition of this party seems so much better," he says. "No country has the dominance and that is good. On previous tours, one particular country always seemed to provide the majority of the players. Consequently, the Lions sides took on the national identity of that particular country. In 1977, we played the same

way as the Welsh international side. It didn't come off but there were so many Welsh players that it was probably inevitable we would keep that style."

Price is every bit as patriotic a Welshman, in his own particular way, as more blatant flag-wavers like Max Boyce. But even he admits: "The Lions of 1977 became a sullen lot. We did not mix very much with local people; we preferred our own company. This party must be more outward-going than the last. We also hope the authorities in New Zealand would be more flexible, too. Both sides can learn from the experiences of 1977, I am sure of that."

"For us, it is important to mix with local people. We have a public relations job to do after what happened in 1977: we have a lot to make up for."

"We won't rely on individuals to inspire the team and we won't go there thinking if we win thirty per cent of the ball, out three-quarters will walk through the opposition to finish the job. That was the mistake in 1977 and we paid for it."

Price exudes the confidence of a man at the peak of his powers. His record of 41 caps as a Welsh prop is proof of his qualities in the front row. He is, says that fine French prop, Robert Paparemborde, an excellent prop in the technical sense, very big and strong.

Inevitably, says Price, not discussing his own merits but the comparative ascendancy of British props against their New Zealand counterparts. "The strongest props are from Britain because the New Zealand game is geared so much towards second-phase possession."

"What happens in the tight is not so crucial as at the point of breakdown

and the battle for the second-phase ball. That is their philosophy and so Lions props do not experience their hardest games in New Zealand. It is normally much harder in Paris or at Twickenham."

The collision, in a metaphorical sense, of the prop, Price, and the Lions' tactician, Telford, should be something worth travelling half the world to see. "We won't neglect the scrumming from what I hear of our coach," grins Price.

"From what I gather, he is a very dour Scot. But then we are a dour lot at Pontypool. We shall get along alright because you've got to remember, it is very important to avoid the clan groups on tours like these. It is vital there are no cliques."

"We must also ensure we do the basic things properly, without too many frills. We leave without real stars behind the scrum but perhaps this tour can make a few."

Price is a man who discovered in the cruellest manner the physical excesses of some Southern Hemisphere play, alas not to do with rugby, but beyond the dividing line into the realm of violence. The broken jaw he suffered in Australia was a hideous injury but, typically, the Welshman forecasts no repeat of such acts in New Zealand.

"The hardest scrumming pack we played against in 1977 was in training against the reserve side. The All Blacks look at scrums as a way to get the ball back and the quicker the better. Besides, the New Zealanders are good players and don't need to resort to such tactics."

"In Australia, when I was injured, it was a particular person. The guy who



Price: concentrating on basics

clouted me wasn't a good player. He was no rugby international."

And there ends, we shall hope, reference to such distasteful matters. Under Willie John - "he was a player's captain and will be a player's manager," says Price - it is to be hoped that respect will be the watchword, on and off the field.

It is good that Price, through his experiences in 1977, is setting out determined to help foster the spirit of goodwill and good rugby; qualities which were sadly absent for too much of that ill-fated previous tour.

For, in times of creeping commercialism within the game, and the probing, greedy fingers of the money-minded who are intent only on financial gain, rugby - not just in Britain but in New Zealand and everywhere else - needs a good Lions tour in the "Land of the Long White Cloud".

Peter Bills

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## Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

## BBC 1

6.00 Cee-fax AM. News headlines, sport, weather and traffic details. Available to viewers whose television set does not have the teletext facility.

8.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 8.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit and the family budget between 8.45 and 7.00 tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.32; Bob Friend's report from America between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; the guests in Les Dawson. Closedown at 9.00.

9.30 For Schools. Ordinal numbers 8.45 AM about horses. For the hearing impaired 10.04 Different homes and styles of family life 10.21 Human birth 10.43 Documentary: A Stench in the Air 11.05 The changing nature of work 11.22 Basic maths: Combining 11.39 French conversation

12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Adventure of the Cockle twins, for the very young (r) 12.10 Once Upon a Time. Mark Wynter tells the story of the Wind, the Rain and the Sparrow (r) 12.30 The Sullivan.

1.00 News with Leonard Parkin 1.20 Thames news from Robin Houston 1.30 Crown Court: Previews. A woman is accused of pushing another woman into a display of bottles in an off-licence (r) 2.00 A Plus.

2.30 Love is a Cold Climate. Episode six of the serial based on novels by Nancy Mitford, starring John Gielgud and Michael Aldridge (r) 3.30 Cockle Family (r)

4.00 Cockleshell Bay. A repeat of the programme shown at 4.00 4.15 Cartoon: No Barking 4.20 Razzamattaz. Fun, games and pop music presented by Alastair Phipps and Lisa Stanfield 4.45 CB TV - Channel 14. News, views and ideas for young people 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. Pat Sugden spends her money on something unusual - and this displeases Jack

5.45 News 6.00 Thames news 6.20 Crossroads. Does J. Henry Pollard really have Adam Corbridge in his pocket?

6.45 Recording London presented by Michael Bennett 7.15 Film: Panic in Echo Park (1977) starring Dorian Harewood as Doctor Stoner, a hospital physician who traces the medical connection between several of his patients who live in the same block of flats, is the start of an epidemic? Directed by John Llewellyn Moxey

8.30 Goodnight and Good Bless. Comedy series starring Donald Churchill about a successful television quiz show presenter. Tonight, he is asked to make a commercial with a glamorous French film star

9.00 The Flame Trees of Thika. Part three of the serial based on the autobiographical novel by Elsie Huxley. Starring Hayley Mills (r)

10.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Conservative Party

10.05 News 10.35 First Tuesday. Jonathan Dimbleby and Jane Walsley present three contrasting documentaries - A Desperate Choice, about breast cancer surgery; Rupert Goold to Town Belfast in 1977, which examines the privileged life of Rupert Goold who spends most of his life in the pursuit of pleasure and voices from Moscow about the Soviet Peace Movement.

11.35 Jobs Limited. The first of a seven-part series, presented by Douglas Moffitt, suggesting ways the unemployed can help themselves

12.05 Portrait of a Legend. James Darren talks to soul singer Tina Turner

12.30 Close with Sian Phillips.

11.33 News headlines 11.35 Phil Silvers as Sergeant Bilko

12.00 Weather.

## tv-am

6.00 Daybreak with Gavin Scott followed at 6.30 by Good Morning Britain presented by Linda Barry and Nick Owen. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, and 9.00. Morning papers previewed at 6.30 and 8.30; pop video at 6.50; television news at 7.50; Lonnie Donegan interviewed at 8.20; political features at 8.40 and 9.05. Closedown at 9.15.

## ITV/LONDON

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Rupert Goold: ITV 10.35pm

● A contest of David and Goliath proportions is the subject of **AFGHANISTAN: A VALLEY AGAINST AN EMPIRE** (BBC2 9.30pm) Filmed undercover in the Panshvir Valley by two French reporters, posing as part of a medical team, the programme follows the activities of Afghan guerrillas in preventing the occupying Russian forces from capturing the valley that will secure a direct route from Moscow to Kabul. Written and narrated by Simon Winchester, the programme highlights the determination and belief of the guerrillas that they will eventually overcome the colonialism imposed by Russia and once more revert back to their own customs and traditions.

● Rupert Goold to Town, one of three documentaries in the second

## CHOICE

edition of **FIRST TUESDAY** (ITV 10.35pm, some regions vary) examines the profligate life of playboy bachelor and self-confessed exploit of the working classes, Rupert Goold. The extravaganza life-style is investigated, accompanied by suitably outrageous remarks, and ends at a luncheon where he celebrates his 44th birthday with Colonel and Major Henry. An interesting film to see what kind of person chooses to live the sybaritic life.

● Profoundly humorous columnist and broadcaster Miles Kingston turns his investigative attentions to a, once, yearly sea side range that began on

August Bank holiday in 1927. In **YOU ARE MR LOBBY LUD**... (Radio 4, 10pm) Kingston traces the history of the holiday pastime that came into being when a bright spark at the offices of the ailing London Westminster Gazette hatched a plan to boost the newspaper's falling circulation. The idea was to plant an ordinary, plain-looking person on a promenade at a popular sea-side resort, publish a picture of him in the newspaper and offer £50 for the first person to identify him correctly. The scheme worked and it turned holidaymakers into amateur detectives, armed with the newspaper, peering into each other's faces. But what was it like to be the most wanted man in town? Kingston has traced the original Lobby Lud, W T Chinn, who reveals the secrets behind one of the best publicity stunts ever devised.

## Radio 2

11.30 Today in Parliament. 12.00 News: Weather.

12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast. ENGLAND: VHF as above except 6.25-6.30 AM Weather. Travel: 10.00-10.45 For Schools: 10.00 Child Care: 10.15 Paytime: 10.30-10.45 The Song Tree. 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Time and Tune: 11.20 Introducing Science: 11.40 Listening to Music: 1.25 pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 History: Long Ago: 2.20 A-Level History: 2.40 Stories and Rhymes: 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Managing Your Money. 11.30-12.10 Open University: 11.30 From Baroque to Classical: 11.50 Open Forum: Students Magazine.

## Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.

7.05 Morning Concert: Gerstwin, Copeland, Bernstein, Villa-Lobos, records. 8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Elgar, Vaughan Williams, Debussy, records.

9.00 News. 9.05 This Week's Composer: Brahms. 9.10 The Philharmonic Orchestra: Dvorak, Martinu, records. 10.40 BBC Singers: The Musgrave, Quilter, records.

11.10 The Kresta Chamber Music: C.P.E. Bach, Beethoven, Scarlatti, Danise. 12.05 Midday Concert: BBC Scottish S.O. Part 1: Dalcroze, Bruch.

1.00 News. 1.05 Midday Concert Part 2: Tchaikovsky. 2.00 Music Week: 2.15 Brahms Chamber Music. 4.05 London Philharmonic Orchestra: Macnally, Haydn, Rachmaninov, records.

4.55 News. 5.00 Mainly for Pleasure. 5.30 Selection from Vivaldi's instrumental music from 17th-century Italy.

7.00 The Tigers: Opera by Haverall. 7.30 The Tigers: Opera by Haverall. 7.30 The Tigers: Opera by Haverall. 7.30 The Tigers: Opera by Haverall.

7.55 Jeremy Irons as Byng at Large. Selection from 'The Tormington Diaries' by the Hon John Byng. 8.15 The Tigers. Act 3.

8.25 The Tigers. Act 3. 10.30 Pascal Devoyon: Scriabin, Franck, Mozart (Piano music). 11.15 News.

VHS Only - Open University. 6.35-6.55 AM A Buddhist Testimony.

## Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing. 6.10 Shipping Forecast. 6.25 Shipping Forecast. 6.30 Today, Saturday 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00 Today's News. 7.20 Your Letters. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 8.30, 8.30 News Headlines. 7.45 Thought for the Day.

8.45 The Great Obituary by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (r). 8.57 Weather. Travel. 9.00 News. 9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411.

Astronomy. In the studio with Sue MacGregor is Heather Cousar, Astronomy Educator at the Old Observatory in Greenwich.

10.00 News From Our Own Correspondent. 10.05 Morning Story: 'A Summer Tenant' by Pat Burchard. 10.10 News. Travel. 11.00 News. Travel. 11.03 Thirty-minute Theatre: 'The Video Man' by Bill Lyons.

11.33 Discursive Excursions (new series) Christopher Matthews talks to transatlantic rower Geoff Fricker.

9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped. 9.30 Kaleidoscope presented by Paul Allen. The programme includes reviews of Nicolas Roeg's new film, Eureka, starring Gene Hackman and Jane Fonda; and Cora Vada's Dull, a send-up of romantic action film soap opera.

9.55 Weather. 10.00 The World Tonight: News. 11.30 A Book at Bedtime: 'The Book of David' by Penelope Mortimer (r).

11.15 The Financial World Tonight.

available for people who suffer from phobias.

3.00 News. 3.02 Afternoon Theatre: 'Time Slip' by Wally D. 4.00 News. 4.02 Just for Four. 4.10 You are Mr Lobby Lud... The true story of a mysterious man who was the most wanted man in town?

4.40 Story Time: 'The Russian Interpreter'. 5.00 PM News Magazine. 5.55 Shipping Forecast. 6.00 The Six O'Clock News: Financial Report.

6.30 In the Air. 7.00 The Archers. 7.50 Groundswell. A series which looks at our environment. Feedback: Your criticisms and comments about BBC radio and TV.

8.05 File on 4. Roger Friman reports on the latest news and how they seem to work only for the wealthy. Can a poor man protect his name?

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